Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

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All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed (rost palo) to the General Agent. Six copies will be sent to one address for TEN COLLES, if payment be forwarded in advance. Advertisements making less than a square inserted three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00.

retted three times for to cts.—one square for \$1 ob.

Financial Committee.—Francis Jackson, Ellis Graviorium, Edward Quincy, Sangel Philbrick, Wixight Philbrick, Wixight Philbrick. [This Committee is 10 ponsible only in the financial economy of the paper—not for any of

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of the South prescribed, as a condition of the assent to the Constitution, three special provision accure the perpetuity of their dominion over the alaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty year, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sina; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the givernment of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 1.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 939.

NO UNION WITH STAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH. AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholdin

Refuge of Oppression.

SHAMEFUL

The following is taken from the Message of the of Virginia, and refers to the free present Governor of Virginia, colored people of that State:

Without meaning to enter into any discussion as to the moral and intellectual capacity of the negro, as to which I have heretofore very fully and distinctexpressed my opinion, I ask how is it possible that he can be other that he is, under the laws to which we subject him. Bora, in a hovel, the companion of the slave, and the tool of the vicious white man, he the slave, and the tool of the victous white man, he naturally sympathizes with the degradation around him. By law he is forbid to intermarry with the whites, to bear testimony against them, to learn to read and write, to preach the word of God to his felbear arms, and to resent insults from a white man. Many other laws of the same character are on our statute-book—and in every relation, from the cradle to the grave, he is never allowed to forget that he is of an inferior race. By the providence of God, such is his destiny; and according to natural-ists, history, and the experience of all mankind, he sts, history, and the experience of an inferior species of the regarded as the third, or an inferior species of the ace of man. But not content with this, by all the arts of legislation, we force him below that position in the scale of humanity to which he is naturally And is this state of things for ever to con

I am aware that our policy, as indicated by our laws, cannot be relaxed—the stern necessities of our condition forbid it. In my former messages, I pre-sented this subject for consideration, and was desented this subject for consideration, and was ac-nounced from different quarters for the inhumanity of my proposition to remove the free negro to other places, where he will be freed from our soul-degrad-ing legislation, and where he would have a right to learn to stud up and feel and say, I am a man.

But the free negro seriously affects the value of our slaves. [Here is where the shoe pinches.] He

Manning, from the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, reported the following preamble and resolutions as the legislative action of the State of South Carolina on the question of the Extension

Whereas, it appears to be the deliberate pur pose of a large portion of the people of the Northern States of this Union, to attempt through Congress the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to exclude the introduction of slaves into New Mexico and California, in the organization of their

territorial governments:—be it therefore
Resolved, That we solemnly deny the power of Congress, under the Federal compact, to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit its introduction into any territory acquired by treaty, or by the int arms of the separate sovereign and independent States of this confederacy, or into any portion of this

Resolved, That this General Assembly cordially approves and adopts as its own, the resolutions passed by the legislature of Virginia, in the year 1847, wherein it is asserted, that under no circumstances will that body recognize any enactment of the Federal Government which has for its object the prohibition of slavery in any territory acquired either by conquest or treaty—and that the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress makes it the duty of every elaveholding State, and all citizens thereof, as they value their dearest privileges—their sovereignties heir independence—their rights of property-

Resolved, That upon the question of the Wilmot Proviso, this General Assembly entertains a determined feeling of opposition and resistance, and that regarding it as a paramount issue in their Federal lations, they are disposed to forego all minor differ ences of opinion with other slaveholding States, in order to form a perfect union with them, in opposi-tion and resistance to legislation by Congress, at

ble and unconstitutional. Resolved, That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the several Executives of the slaveholding States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and that they be invited to co-operate in such measures. as may be deemed necessary to protect Southern

rights, property and honor, Resolved, That the Governor of this State be far-

Blow follows blow in rapid succession. We scarcely know what to expect. The abolitionists appear to run on with 'an appetite as keen as death,' to the gratification of their favorite object.

The proceedings of Congress during this session, with respect to the question of slavery, have been of the most alarming and portentous character. It was not enough that the House of Representatives, without precedent, without necessity, and in contempt for the rights of a large and patriotic portion of the Union, should have instructed the Committee on the Territories to report a bill excluding slavery from New Mexico and California. Without precedent, for we recollect no case where, under similar circumstances, the same step has been taben before. Without necessity, because it was known that the same committee, at the last session, had reported a similar bill in the absence of specific instruction, and in all probability would do it again. In contempt for the rights of the slaveholding Strates for without tale.

SOUTHERN WHIGS THE WORST ENE-MIES OF THE SOUTH.

pressed about to the last point of endurance.

Now, all this indignation at the course of things in the House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives is very well in those who feel an interest in the domestic institutions of the South, and your caution to the North may be appropriate. But would it not be well to unveil to the th, boldly and frankly, the true state of things in

South, boldly and frankly, the true state of things in the popular branch of Congress?

What has so rapidly precipitated this development of opinion in the House of Representatives against the institution of slavery, which has been manifested by the recent votes in that body? I can tell you, sir, in a word. R is because the South has been treacherous to herself. And in being treacherous to herself, she has proved treacherous to her true friends in the North, and helped her enemies, the abolition Whigs of the North, to slay and destroy them.

You know very well that the writer of this article has ever been a true friend to a just compromise of not one particle of principle or feeling in the questions.

You know very well that the writer of this article has ever been a true friend to a just compromise of this exciting question of slavery. Himself and others from the North have heretofore stood up on the floor of Congress, the advocates of the 'rights of the South,' as was and is now the phrase, whenever slavery is talked of in that body. But how have we been treated for our devotion to the 'rights of the South'? We have been hunted down like wild beasts by the hounds of whiggery and abolitionism in the North. And Southern Whigs have aided North Whigs and Abolitionists in hunting down and destroying us.

When we voted for the twenty-first rule, myself among the number, our names were published in every Northern Whig and abolitionist newspaper with without compensation. One mode is presented by

when we voted for the twenty-first rule, myself the requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, to be laid before both Houses of Congress during the present cession.

EF The following paragraph is from the official organ of the present demacratic (!!) administration, the Washington Union. See what terrible things will happen, if Congress shall dare to abolish the slavery it has established in the District of Columbia. Oh! oh!

We deeply regret Mr. Palfrey's motion of yesters and bolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It is a new torch of discard cast into the midst of the people were day to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It is a new torch of discard cast into the midst of the people were deeply regret that 60 members of the who voted for the 21st rule was defeated by a coalition of Whigs and abolitionists, who are heavily and the presentatives to favor its introduction. Why disturb the happiness of a great people by such ill-advised and intemperate movements? It can come to no good. It will excite the country, and destroy the harmony of the Confederacy. If pashed to its ultimate consequences, it will shake the Union itself. What benefit can it render, to compensate for these calamities?

When we voted for the Wenty-first rule, was been a member, our names were published in ewpolished in emblased in the amble presented by without compensation. One mode is presented by without congrastion to without congrastion. One mode is presented by without compensation. Other modes—perhaps more presented by confirmed modes presented by without compensation. Other modes—perhaps more presented and place in the midstacle in the midstacle in the midstacle modes presented by without compensation. Other modes in the midstacle i

bill in the absence of specific instruction, and in all probability would do it again. In contempt for the rights of the slaveholding States; for, without taking the high constitutional ground, it cannot be right, as a mere question of equality, to exclude their citizens from all participation in the benefits of a country acquired in a war to which they contributed so largely in men and means. This we may say; and we might say more; because, without meaning any invidious comparison, it is notorious that the slaveholding States furnished more than their ratio of men—to say nothing about the money—for the Mexican war. It was not enough that a proposition should be made to take the sense, not only of the free negroes and mulattoes of the District of Columbia upon the question whether slavery should be should be made to take the sense, not only of the free negroes and mulattoes of the District of Columbia upon the question whether slavery should be abolished within it or not, but of the slaves themselves also, (such was the character of the proposition, as Mr. Giddings himself declared, upon interrogatory, and that it should have come from a member of a State (Ohio) which does not permit free negroes even to vote, and be voted for by 79 members; but Thursday, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 98 day, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 98 of No. 3, instructed the Committee for the District of Columbia to introduce a bill abolishing the slave trade within that District!

And we never that about And we never that the state of the South, until she puts down the traitors in her own bosom—the men who give 'aid and comfort' to the Northern Whigs by associating with them, and exulting at the state of the stat

serious and up and feed and say, I am a man of a fixed to the free negro seriously affects plaches.] He are some the free negro according to the seriously affects on the seriously affects of the seriously affects on the seriously affects of the s out regard to party. It is a question that overleaps all parties and all cliques. It is our country which calls upon us. It is an appeal to the love for the Union itself—in behalf of that spirit of compromise on which this great confederacy is built, and by which it must be preserved.—[Washington Union. portunity of saving the South—perhaps his country— and of showing himself the true civic hero, and ren-

dering himself immortal.

The only way, then, which will be left to the South, I repeat, is to put down the traitors to her in-

To the Editor of the Washington Union:
In your paper of Friday, under the head of 'Another Blow'—which I suppose means another blow at the South—you speak in terms of reprehension against the course of those members of Congress who have seen fit to vote for the abolition of the slave trade in this District. You seem to regard it as a direct attack upon the South, or the slave States, and you add a careat to the North, in substance telling the people to beware, for the South are now pressed about to the last point of endurance.

Now, all this indignation at the course of things in

STUFF!

Selections.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

Mr. Paulkner, anember of the Virginia Logislature, has drawn the attention of that body to the law for the re-capture of runaway slaves, the construction given to it in some of the Free States, and the surferings of Virginia under it. His remarks seem to have attracted much attention in the State. The country which he represented, he said, was one of the exposed and border counties of the Commonwealth; separatil from the State of Pennsylvania by a major of sufficient magnitude to excite their serious anxioty in the present condition of the legislation of the country. That population was every year thining—as property, it was more and more precarious, in consequence of the untiring and insidious arts of the abolitionists; the facilities of escape to the contiguous free States; and, more than all, from the difficulties which the absence of any adequate legislation of by Congress, and the recent hostile State legislation of four months, the country of Berkeley alone had lost in this mode forty-two valuable slaves. A similar loss, but not perhaps to the same extent, had been sustained by the counted of Deferson, Clarke, and Frederick. He had been informed by those whose avocation ought to make them familiar with such statistics, that the annual loss to the people of Virginia, from this source, could not be less than \$90,000. Of the slaves who made their escape beyond Mason & Dixon's line, not one in fifty lad of late years been re-captured. Pennsylvania, had become the proclaimed asylum of the runaway slave; and her legislation, in broad and bold language on her statute books, announced to every slave in the South, that shoot of orward his defender and protector within her limits. He added also:—

'Amongst independent nations, the conduct of Pennsylvania, for the lest few years, upon the subject.

Under the act of Congress in 1793, Virginia now had no protection for her slave property, as intended by its framers, he said, because its efficiency was predicated upon the presumed co-operation of the States, but now rendered nugatory and worthless by the prohibition of all State officers to execute its provisions. In January, 1842, in the celebrated case of Priggs vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the U. States was, that under the Constitution of the U. States, the power of legislation on this subject was exclusive, in the national government, and that all laws passed upon the subject by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution, are null and void—even although they were intended in good faith to protect the owner in the everyise of his rights of property. By that corning tice and two of the associate Judges dissented.

But (as Mr. Faulkner says) 'the abolition influence

storically better established than THAT THIS UNION slavery exists, freedom of speech must perish. Instorically better established than That This Union Never Could Have Breen violence—that provision which furnished Madison and Randolph in the Virginia Convention—Iredall in the North Carolina Convention—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney in the South Carolina Convention, and other distinguished men in other State Conventions, the means of reconciling the South to the acceptance of the Constitution—that invocatant Convention, and other distinguished men in other State Conventions, the means of reconciling the South to the acceptance of the Constitution—that important pledge stands this moment unredeemed by the National Government, to which we surrendered so large a portion of our sovereignty and means of self-preservation!

tional justice in making, and a constitutional right to make this appeal to Congress,—and that the Free States will be made more powerful in restricting Slavery from New Mexico and California, as they heed the Constitution, in the matter to which Mr. Faulkner refers.—New York Express.

From the Boston Daily Republican. SOUTH CAROLINA.

So have I seen on Afric's sunny shore, A roaring lion give a grievous roar: So have I seen on Afric's sunny shore, Another lion give another grievous roar, And the first lion thought the last a bore.'

It is in this fool-hardy style that the New York wening Post introduces an account of some of the hivalric movements in So th Carolina, particularly in following extract from the Charleston Maccu-

"We are satisfied that, excepting the politicians, nine-tenths of the people of the South would have no other feelings than joy and approbation, if South Carolina were to face the rest of the Union on this great question, and that they would give her their cordial support. They may be unable or unprepared themselves to make the issue, but they would stand by the South on a question that is vital to the South. The instinct of self-preservation, without any higher motive, would compel them to this course.

But, suppose that we are mistaken in these views, and that the Southern States, from any cause, should hold themselves aloof: What then? Can South Carolina be coerced? Does any man believe that a Northern army could march through Virginis and North Carolina, on the errand of forcing South Carolina to submit to the measures of Aboliticaism?

Or does any one believe that, by all the allurements of a drum and fife, and money to boot, such an army can be raised? We really think that some of the events of the late Mexican war ought at least to have well settled this point,—if all others were settled badly,—that the North cannot, and dare not, attempt to cover the South.

tector within her limits. He added also:—

'Amongst independent nations, the conduct of Pennsylvania, for the lest few years, upon the subject of our slaves, would furnish just cause of war: under the confederated government under which we live, it was an open, palpable and undisguised violation of our terms of union. The evil was on the increase—the spirit of aggression had become bolder and bolder, by our terms of which we wish our terms of union. The evil was on the increase—the spirit of aggression had become bolder and bolder, by our terms of which we wish our country are dependant upon chival-ry statesmanship.'

The Pert recease to give some extracts from the

the spirit of aggression had become bolder and bolder, by our tame submission to the wrongs which our citizens had endured; and unless something was done, and done promptly—and done in the proper spirit—by Virginia and the South, the institution of Slavery would, from this source, receive its most certain and fatal stab. It would sink under the weight of its own insecurity. Men would not own slaves, if they could only hold them by such a precarious tenure—they would not own them, if they had to hold them at the caprice and pleasure of a Pennsylvania mob.'

Under the act of Congress in 1793, Virginia now had no protection for her slave property, as intended by likely unlatte fellow named Richard, about 22 years likely unlatte fellow named Richard, about 22 years

intended in good faith to protect the owner in the exercise of his rights of property. By that opinion, the State authorities are prohibited from interfering for the purpose of protecting the right of the master, and aiding him in the recovery of his property. From this portion of the opinion of the court, the Chief Justice and two of the associate Judges dissented.

But (as Mr. Faulkner says) 'the abolition influence of the master But (as Mr. Faulkner says) 'the abolition influence of Pennsylvania, availing itself of this obiter dictum of the court—professing a false and hypocritical respect for the Constitution of the United States and the suggestion of the Supreme Court, whilst it was coolly and deliberately violating one of its highest and most solemn sanctions, not content with repealing all laws that afforded any State aid to the master, went further, and burdened his pursuit of his slave with difficulties which render the attainment of his object almost impracticable.' Nay, dangerous, he adds.

'Thus it will be perceived, (continues Mr. F.,) that that important guarantee in the Constitution,—that provision, without the insertion of which, no fact is historically better established than Thay This Union

THE SLAVERY COMPROMISE. The Washington Union recently published the

an dovernment, to which we surrendered so large a portion of our sovereignty and means of self-preservation!'

Mr. Faulkner calls upon the Virginia Legislature, and upon the South generally, to demand through another act of Congress, that the guarantee of Slave property in the Constitution be now carried out. 'It was one,' he said, of the clearest, as it was one of the most sacred of the rights secured by the Constitution to the South, and Congress would be faithless to its high constitutional duty, if it did not promptly pass a law that would place the whole power of this National Government, if it need be, at the command of any slave owner of the South who goes to the North object, to demand the fugitive slave.'

We cannot refrain from saying, there is constitutional right to Use the compression of the south was also when the slavery upon free territory, than we have to abolish slavery upon free territory, than we have to abolish slavery in South Carolina; and we believe that no member of Congress, who fails to resist any and every attempt Congress, who fails to resist any and every attempt to allow slavery in any portion of our new territories, will escape the severest condemnation and total political death, at the hands of the people of the North.'

The Patriot treats the Southern resolutions and the excuses of the Union quite as unceremoniously.

'The resolution passed by South Carolina declares that in regard to this question, "the time for discussion has passed," and that she is prepared to resist the doctrine of non-extension "at any and every hazard "! Is not this running to extremes? They declare in effect that they will resist even at the point of the bayonet—that they will not listen to any point of the bayonet—that they will not listen to any talk about compromise, for "the time for discussion has passed," and they will fight to the death and deluge the country with blood before they will yield an iota! This is Southern talk and bluster always upon this question. And this is what the Union seems to consider very moderate, reasonable, and conciliatory! This is not running to extremes—O no! Really, we should like to know what our venerable contemporary would call running to extremes, in the Southern direction, upon this subject.

ANTI-SLAVERY OPINION AT THE SOUTH

A recent number of the Mississippi Free Trader, in an article upon 'Immigration and Population,' 81Y8-

'So long as we shall have a country more desirable for the poor to live in, than the one he is born in, on the other side of the Atlantic, the poor, and all in moderate circumstances, will continue to come and settle among us. We are not displeased to witness their opportunity to better their condition. We rather rejoice that there is one green spot on the globe, where most of the rights of humanity are reglobe, where most of the rights of humanity are re-cognised, and adequately protected for the equal benefit and enjoyment of all men.

The exception to this universality of privilege cannot long endure the light of partial liberty in this country, and the

country, and the force of moral power, so omnipo-tent to expose and put down the wrongs of suffering humanity. Two hundred and fifty thousand men cannot always hold in servile bondage three millions of rational human beings. The elevation of the race may be retarded in its progress, by the obstinacy and mistaken selfishness of the few, who lord it over the many; but the triumph of right and justice over wrong and injustice, is certain at the end. We must soon have a population of one hundred millions of self-governing and happy people.

In Missouri, too, the example of Senator Benton has not been without its effect. The Platte Argus, a Cass paper, insists that the whole West should take ground with the North against the extension of Sla-

We trust that the first act of the Missouri Legislature, when it meets this winter, will be the passage of resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and use all their influence in its favor.'

When such free speaking as the above is indulged in, there is little fear from nullification at the South. Let her try it, however, if she desires to do so.

THE NEW TERRITORIES AND SLAVERY.

The petition of the people of New Mexico, against The petition of the people of New Mexico, against the introduction of slavery amongst them, has excited the indignation of our Southern legislators, but sent a sensation of joy through all the Northern States. Since that petition, the sentiment of California has come to us in one of its papers. The Francisco Californian says: 'We believe we echo the sense of the country when we assert, that slavery is neither needed nor desired here, and that if their voice could be heard in the hills of our National Legislature, it would be as the voice of one man, 'Rather than put this blighting curse upon us, let us remain, as we are, unacknowledged, unaided.'

These utterances from the territories concerned,

These utterances from the territories concerned, combined with the overwhelming anti-slavery opinion of the nation, will render it almost morally impossible for Congress to extend the black curse new countries. What a spectacle, to beh body of enlightened, not to say Christian legislators, deliberating in the nigretical state. body of enlightened, not to say Christian legislators, deliberating in the nineteenth century how they may propagate over the continent, the abomination of human slavery! or, at least, how, by a compromise, they may partially extend it. What must be the moral sense of such men! what their respect for the moral sense of mankind! Our fathers so far compromised with slavery as not to attempt a useless disturbance of it within the limits where it had been established, and where they could not favorably affect it: but a and where they could not favorably affect it; but a compromise in favor of its extension would have been repelled by them with indignation. It remained for the nefarious Calhounism of this day to propose the abominable idea.—[Zion's Herald.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.

The Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina is a fearful place. It is full of wild birds, wild beasts, reptiles, and runaway slaves. Huge bull frogs, nearly as large as a man's foot, with smaller frogs, nearly as using specimens of the same genus, open a consensual specimens of the same genus, open a consensual ry night—great indolent herons, and other aquatic birds, too lazy to take a fish unless he jumps out of the water of his own accord, sit around on the trees. Dense swarms of musquitoes, ephemera, and sand-flies, throng the air. At about sunset and later, all the animal life is in motion. Every throat is open. The croaking of the frogs, buzzing of insects, cooing of turtle doves, like the strains from a thousand musical instruments, pitched on as many different keys, make an assemblage of harmony and discord that defices description. The vegetation of the other part of the world. The timber is pine, oak, and sweet gum, black gum, holly, the beautiful tulip and sweet gum, black gum, holly, the bear tree, the cypress, loaded down with festoons of moss, the misletoe bough in dark green bunches growing about on many different trees with different kinds of timber. Immense cane-brakes, so thickly interwoven with vines that one might about as well attempt to walk into a stone wall as to force his way through A canal is made through the Swamp, and part of the way it goes through the lake, and on its bank runs the stage road. Snakes, lizards, scorpions, and other loathsome reptiles, abound in great numbers.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTH. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 25th.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 25th.

The North is now in earnest in its demands for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade from the District of Columbia, and its exclusion from the new territories. The House is prepared to carry all these measures, and also the restoration of what is called 'the free-labor Tariff' at this session. Should the Senate, which is possible, agree to the abolition of slavery in the District, the President will veto it. So there will be no legislation on the subject during the present session. But the dissensions on this subject will prevent Congress from any legislation as to the Territories at this session. I do not now believe that the bill establishing a Mint in California will pass the bill establishing a Mint in California will pass-

nor any other measure respecting the Territories.

But next session, the Northern Whigs and Democrats will combine to pass the arbitrary measures, relying with confidence on the non-exercise of the veto by General Taylor.

Congress might, it is true, compromise all these questions so as to avoid any issue with the South, but their object is to make an issue. The North now seeks a triumph—and such a one as will mortify Southern pride.

Southern pride.

The Northern Democrats, who were in favor of

The Northern Democrats, who were in favor of the Clayton compromise, last session, now say that they will resist it. They went for it, they say, in good faith, for the purpose of taking it out of the party arena; but as Mr. Stevens and his Southern friends defeated it, with a view to make capital for General Taylor, they will now resist it for the advancement of their own political purposes.

The question of slavery in the District of Columbia could also easily be compromised. For instance, the slave trade and the slave pens would be destroyed, simply by extending the laws of Maryland on that subject over the District, and it could also be provided that no slave shall be brought into the District from Maryland. Existing laws prevent their coming in from Virginia. There are but few slaves in the District, and those can be purchased at a mere trifle, and sent away or be allowed to remain. At all events, they are decreasing, and if the source of supply be cut off, they will soon cease to exist here. But the North is not for any compromise. They want a triumph. They want revenge for the destruction of their Tariff, and the Northern Democrats want revense for the defeat of Gen. Cam.

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ESCHESIAT THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS. The Washington correspondent of the Philadel-phia Inquirer furnishes the following sketch of the sayings and doings at the Southern caucus, which, he says, may be relied upon.

MR. CALHOUN. The resolutions of the gentlem from Virginia (Mr. Bayley) are good, and consider ing the length of time which he had to prepare them do him great credit. But they are not perfect. They are defective in several particulars. I am therefore unwilling to agree to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens.) Another considera-tion strongly impels to the same course. I am thoroughly impressed with the necessity of harmonious and united action, both on our part, and on the part of the Southern community. I am opposed, however, to too great delay, and consequently would prefer that the committee should report to a meeting to be held on the 10th, instead of the 15th of January.

The Legislatures of several of the Southern States are now in session, and it would be well that an address should reach them in time to be acted upon by them before their adjournment. I consider the ad-dress indispensable. Whatever action is taken must proceed from the slaveholding States. If the Constitution be violated, and their rights encroached upon, it is for them to determine the mode and measure of redress. We can only suggest and advise. We are in the theatre of action, the witnesses of the alarming encroachments which have been going on upon the rights of the slaveholding part of the confederacy. We see them plainly—we feel them deeply. They are rapid and alarming; for who would have believed, even three years ago, that preparations, which have within a few days past com-manded the support of a majority of the lower house of Congress, would have been tolerated by any respectable portion of either house?
We are in the midst of events scarcely of less im-

port than those of our revolutionary era. The question is, are we to hold our position in this confederacy upon the ground of equals, or are we to content ourselves with the position of colonial dependence. Sir, it would be worse than colonial dependence Sir, it would be worse than colonial dependence. For who would not prefer to be taxed and governed without pretence of representation, than under the forms of representation to be grievously oppressed by managing over which we have no control, and by measures over which we have no control, a against which our remonstrances are unavailing? It is undeniable that the encroachments upon our

rights have been rapid and alarming. They must be met. I conceive that no Southern man can enter tain, for one moment, the idea of tame submission. The action of the South should be united, temperate The action of the South should be united, temperate, but decided. Our position must be taken deliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the Constitution, and Union, and government of our fathers. We ask our Northern brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and without securing which for their children, all know they would not have entered into this Union. These we must registric in the contract of th

It appears to me proper that we, who are on the theatre of action, should address our constituents of the slaveholding States, briefly and accurately por-tray the progress of usurpation and aggression, vivt the dangers which threaten, and leave it in their hands to mark out the proper line of action.
What that should be, it is needless here to discuss. Whatever it is, it should be temperate, united and

Having expressed these views, I have to say that I make no objection to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) to refer the whole matter to a select committee, to consider maturely, and report at a future meeting; but I would rather prefer an earlier day for that meeting than the 15th of January. I am, above all, for union, harmony and decision, on the part of the South.

Mr. Pendleton's remarks, which were made some time previously to those of Mr. Calhoun, are also understood to have been very sensible and very effective. He expressed his general acquiescence in the resolutions of his colleague, (Mr. Bayley,) though he did not so well like the expression is them,—'measures of redress.' That seemed to con template that the South should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then undertake to re-dress them. He preferred, rather, measures of 'notice and precaution.' He was willing, at once, to lay down a line, and let their Northern brethren now that they must not transcend it. He subse quently, however, acquiesced entirely in the proposi tion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia.

The substance of Mr. Foore's remarks was, I un

derstand, that he was ready for instantaneous action, and was willing to vote at once for the resolutions of Mr. Bayley.

The only point of difference between the members

was as to whether this was the proper time for any action. Some held that the South should wait until the measures lately threatened should become laws—that they ought to resort to all constitutional means to defeat those measures. If all these should be unavailable, then the time for separate action on the part of the South would have arisen. Others on the contrary, that action now, in the form of notice and precaution, was advisable. It would be well, they said, to lay down the line beyond which they should conceive it wrong to submit to the aggressions of the majority, to warn their Northern brethward, they resolved to make that aggression, the sponsibility of the consequences would be theirs. The South, in that case, would have done every thing in their power to avert any serious discord All sides, however, held that when the proper time should arrive, if it had not already arrived, the South should take firm and decided measures to maintain its constitutional rights.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain resolutions, said to have been agreed to by the meeting of Southern members of Congress :-

Resolved, That the South, having an equal interest in the territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 30–30.

Resolved, That the South is willing that said territories shall be admitted into the Union as States,

upon the presentation of Constitutions, in which the subject of slavery is referred upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said Constitution until the decision of the United States, til the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill for territorial governments upon the princil 1 s of the act of last session, introduced by senator John M.. Clay-

Resolved. That the South will accept of the act in troduced the present session by Senator Douglass, with certain modifications, relative to appeals, as in the

Resolve , That the South prefers a separation the Union to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso. and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests in said territories at the point of the bayo-

Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South.

TRUE WISDOM.

It would be wrong to suppose that there is an gene al sympathy in the South with that ultra rule for rai s, success-or-secession spirit of slavery-ex-tension which characterizes the South Carolina School of Locofecoism. On the subject of slavery, as connected with the territories of California and New Mexico, ultraism of ideas and feelings is denounced in the South itself; and Southern editors are not found wanting to speak with perfect freedom of slavery itself, considered as a moral and political evil. The Savannah Republican, a leading Whigh paper of Georgia, after repudiating the folly of the South Carolina fection and their states. wir-cry of disunion, makes use of the following very

The people of New Mexico and California have The people of New Mexico and eady petitioned Congress against the admission o slavery among them. They declare that their old laws prohibit the institution, and that they are unlaws prohibit the institution, and that they are unlaws prohibit forced upon them. What will willing to have it forced upon them. What will Carolina say to this? The people of the territories during their territorial existence, according to the doctrine of Mr. Cass, as promulgated in his Nicholson letter. Our brethren over the river supported Mr. Cass in the face of this doctrine, and now that the inhabitants in the territories have seen proper to act upon it, the people of South Carolina are estopped by their own deed. have the right to decide the matter for themselve

Still more noticeable, perhaps, some of our readers may esteem the bold and open exhortation of the Platte Argus, a Missouri Cass and Butler paper, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

*Every democratic member from the North and West (says the Argus) should be instructed by his constituents to press the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and the different Legislatures should require their Senators, by positive instructions, to vote for that measure. Justice and a sacred regard for truth requires that this course should be pursued, since it is the only one that will answer the purpose. Dreadful diseases sometimes require strong remedies. This is one of them. The democracy have the power to pass this measure—the Proviso. They owe it to themselves to do it. We trust that the first act of the Missouri Legislature, when it meets this winter, wil be the passage of resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and use all their influence in its favor.

While such things are written and printed in sleveholding States, it sounds doubly strange—nay it sounds maniacal, to hear Senators and Representatives from such States discoursing about the proviso—the great freedom principle of the old Ordinance.

The confinement Legislature, when it meets the vince it is the only one that will answer the purpose. Dreadful diseases sometimes require strong remedies. This is not a bring the man before him, and the persons who held him in custody were called on to show cause why he should not be set a liberty. The case was argued on Tuesday, and again vesterday afternoon.

The following are the points taken by counsel for the discharge of Belt:

I This is not a proceeding under the act of Congress for the recovery of fugitives; the alleged master has been dragged here by force of law on a complaint entered on behalf of Belt.

That act, therefore, we mentioned the arrest of a colored man, Joseph Belt, as the alleged slave of Mr. Thomas Lee, of Frederick county, Maryland. The man was arrested without any warrant from a magistrate or judge, and brought to Long Island for the burpose of sending him back to his owner, and was there kept in co

it sounds maniacal, to hear Senators and Aceptatives from such States discoursing about the provise—the great freedom principle of the old Ordinance of '87, which never was supposed to have injured to the South any Southern interest—as a wrong to the South which would justify, nay, which ought to incite her to fly to arms, and close the history of the American Union in the blood of civil war, and the misery of

POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28th.

The whole subject of the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia has been postpon-ed for two weeks. In the meantime, a motion to reconsider is pending, and a proposition also, directing the Committee to inquire into and report the best means of preventing the introduction of slaves into this District for the purpose of sale.

It is found, upon consideration, that Congress car effectually abolish slavery, and the slave trade also in this District, simply by preventing the introduc-tion of slaves into the District from the State of Ma-ryland. Their introduction from Virginia is already interdicted. By emigration and by manumission the small number of slaves now in the District will soon disappear. It is only necessary to prohibit the in-troduction of slaves into the District upon any pre-Another mode of reaching the object of destroy-

ing the slave trade here, is by empowering the mu-nicipal authority of the District to prohibit it. Under the charter of this city, the corporation have not the power to break up the slave pens, even by taxation. To prohibit the selling of slaves now here would be to destroy their value. Therefore, the law should I do not think that many members be prospective. I do not think that many members of Congress will te-found so unjust and reckless as to abolish slavery here, without compensation to owners.—[Correspondence Journal of Commerce,

PROPERTY IN MAN! U.S. House of Representatives, Dec. 29.

This being private bill day, the House according ly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House, (Mr. Boyd in the chair,) upon private bills. The well-known Pacheco bill, making indemnity a lost slave, &c., then came up for consideration.

The bill having been reported in the House, motion was made to lay the same on the table.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and de

cided in the negative. Yess 65; nays 85.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Committee at length in opposition to the bill. He dwelt with considerable warmth upon the evils of slavery, and attempted to prove that the indemnity asked for, could not constiutionally be granted.

The indemnity asked for was not the loss of ser-The indemnity asked for was not the loss of service—not for violation of contract—not for the loss of money—but for the loss of property—property in slaves. Certain States might recognize slaves as property, but the Constitution of the federal government did not recognize any portion of our fellow creatures as property. So thinking and believing, and without any reference to the merits of the question of slavery in the abstract, he felt it to be his duty to consect the average of the hill.

to to savery in the asstace, he left it to be installed to oppose the passage of the bill.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, followed, replying with no small degree of warmth to the arguments of Mr. Wilson. In the course of his remarks, he endeavored to show, by citing a number of cases, that the federal government had ever recognized the right of property in slaves.

Mr. Cabell addressed the House in a speech of

great earnestness. He trusted that in the dis settlement of a great question which was now shaking the Union to its centre, that care would be taken not to trample upon the rights of private individuals. He then gave a brief statement of the claim urged, and added that it was so clear and just, as he thought not to admit of a moment's consideration

Mr. Burt followed in a highly excited manne He said the bill admitted of no argument—that the claim urged was as clear as noonday. The only plea that could be urged in its opposition from the ther side of the Ho use was the one supported by Mr. Wilson, namely, the non-recognition of property in slaves. In regard to the justice, equity, legality, and constitutionality of the claim, it was so plain and pulpable no human mind could doubt it.

Here Mr. Collamer interposed an objection-but Mr. Burt would not be interrupted; he would hold him, he said, to Mr. Wilson's proposition.

Mr. Burt having concluded his remarks, on motion the Committee rose, and the Chairman, Mr. Boyd,

reported the bill without amendment to the House. Mr. Giddings commenced to make a speech in op-position to the bill, but gave way for a motion to ad-

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA AND

American patriotism has been kindled into quite flame by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen in Havana, on the charge, we believe, of

bringing certain American papers there, which advocated the annexation of Cuba to the United States We also see that a resolution has been offered in Congress, calling upon the President for information relative to the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland by the British government; and the newspagnation against these outrages upon the sanctity of American citizenship, and demanding of our government to protect the rights of its citizens abroad. Is this the first time since the war of 1812, that they Lee. He testified also that Belt was a mulatto. this the first time since the war of 1812, that they have discovered that American citizens were unjustly seized and imprisoned, either without suspicion of crime, or for acts of humanity? Do Crandall, Jonathan Walker, and Torrey and Fairbanks, awaken no than Walker, and Torrey and Fairbanks, awaken no memories of such outrages in our own country? Have they forgotten the expulsion of Hoar and Hubbard from Charleston and New Orleans, where they had been sent by Massachusetts to protect her own citizens? Need we tell these noisy politicians that not a month goes by but that sees innocent Americans taken from their honest labor and thrust into unhealthy prisons, to lie weeks, or perhaps months, and often to sicken and die, not in Cuba or Ireland, or Austria, not among half-savage Malays or Alge-cifee. or Austria, not among half-savage Malays or Algerines, but in the cities or ports of the South? These things are not done secretly. The facts have been trumpeted to the world; yet one might suppose that the unjust imprisonment of Americans was an unthe unjust imprisonment of Americans was an unheard of occurrence, to hear the hue and cry which are raised against the British and Cuban governments. In this case, however, our citizens have become so notorious for impertinent interference in the civil affairs of other nations, that we are by no means certain that they were not the aggressors, and those governments only acting on the defensive. Whereas, in the case of Northern co'oced men imprisoned in Southern ports, they are suspected of no wrong: they Southern ports, they are suspected of no wrong: they are arrested while engaged in their lawful and honest avocations, and subjected to hardships and insults which humanity would not inflict on felons. May are arrested while engaged in their lawful and more arrested while engaged in their lawful and insults est avocations, and subjected to hardships and insults est avocations, and subjected to hardships and insults cretionary power to detain him until application could be made to the United States Court, but the Judge to exercise the made to the United States Court, but the made to the United States Court, but the made to the United States Court, but the made to the made to the United States Court, but the made to the United States Cour which humanity would not inflict on felons. May which humanity would not inflict on felons. May we hope that in their zeal for the rights of American icitizens, these editors and Congressmen will extend their investigations and sympathies to Charleston and Mobile and New Orleans, as well as Dublin and Harden and the come so accustomed to strain-make the circumstances of the case, to interfere. Mobile and New Orleans, as well as Dublin and Havana? or have they become so accustomed to 'straining out grats and swallowing camels,' that they wilcontinue it by mere force of habit? Or is it that Cuba and Britain have invaded the peculiar privileges of the petty lords of the South, in imprisoning and insulting the innocent, that they are offenders? If so, heaven and earth should be moved to punish them; for while honest Northern laborers may be punished or thrown into filthy prisons with impunity, we to the hand which touches the peculiar 'privileges' and 'rights' of our Southern masters! It shall not always be thus, that the oppressorshall be guard-spainst all the parties arresting them. not always be thus, that the oppressorshall be guarded in his crimes, and the poor man be left unprotected. Truth and justice are going on to their triumph, when manhot d shall be sacred from wrong.

plaint entered on behalf of Belt.

That act, therefore, has nothing to do with the proceedings, and no certificate can be properly demanded under it. The Judge will be governed by the Revised Statutes (2 vols 469 §40 and 41) and discharge the party, unless legal cause be shown.

Belt stands here as a free citizen, in a free state. The court will so regard him until the contrary be proved in accordance with the usual rules of evidences.

proved in accordance with the usual rules of evidences.
Supposing that he has been held as a slave by Lee, and has escaped from him, it does not follow that he was legally held. He may have been kidnapped from a free state and radyed to allowers unwith (see his control of the was legally held. He may have been kidnapped from a free state and reduced to slavery unjustly, (see law of New York, 1840, appointing agents to recover citizens who had been kidnapped.) His insisting there that he is not legally held to service, but is a free citizen, is sufficient denial under 2 Revised Statutes, page 471—550. This is a matter affecting liberty, and every intendment is to be made in favor of freedom. The proceeding is a summary one, and the trict rules of pleading are not required to be folstrict rules trict rules of pleading are not required to be fol-owed in it, provided the sworn answers are sufficient

The reply is therefore good, and the demurrer sho

e overruled.

II. Even if the reply of Belt be construed as admitting that he was the slave of Lee, which it does not; and if the court were sufficiently satisfied of that fact, which they cannot be by any admission expressed or implied; still the other facts shown by the reply, sufficiently show, that the imprisonment in which he was found on the service of the writ was illegal.

1. The arrest was illegal. The recapture of slaves

an only be made,

1. Under the Act of Congress of 1792, or

2. Under the Constitution of the United States.
Belt was not captured under the act, for he was not taken before a magistrate, nor any certificate obtained taken before a magistrate, nor any certificate obtained for his removal. His capture, to have been legal, must therefore have been under power conferred by the constitution; but if the constitution does give such right, it gives only on condition that it "be done without a breach of the peace, or illegal violence." (In re Kirk.) The owner's privilege being in derogation of state rights, the rights of every free citizen are to be preserved; the reverse to with the content of the con are to be preserved; the power to seize the slave is upled with the condition that there is no illegal vi-ence, and if the condition is broken in the execution

of the power, the power is gone, and the arrest is void.

Here there was illegal violence, towards a free citolence, towards a free citzen, Peck, in the arrest of Belt, and an infringement of the public peace, and the arrest of Belt was there-ore illegal ab mitro, and any subsequent detention

ander it void.

2. The answer shows the detention to have been llegal, even if the arrest were good.

The power of recapture of saves is in derogation of the control of th

of state sovereignty and common law rights, and must be strictly followed. It is given simply for the purpose of removing the slave to the state whence he fled. See act of Congress 1792. The owner is entitled to reasonable time to remove is slave, but may not detain him here for his conve-

Here no intention to remove immediately the

appears, but to the contrary.

Belt was taken from the city of New York, the usual port of departure, where opportunities abound, to a remote village, and removed from hause to house for the purpose of concealment and confinement, until an indefinite period, when some other negro should ave been captured; such detention cann fied now—nor could it have been justified if a certifi-cate had been previously obtained by Lee under the Act of Congress, for such certificate warrants not the detention in the state. The reply of Belt is therefore ufficient, and the demurrer mus be overruled.

sufficient, and the demurrer must be overruled.

III. If the demurrer is overruled and the reply hold sufficient, Belt is entitled to be immediately discharged. The record shows his right to freedom apart from any facts that might be produced; and as it is in the discretion of the court to decide finally on the resent hearing, they will not detain an innocent man order to allow the respondent to procure or manufac-ture proof of his slavery. He should have brought egal proof when he first came to arrest him.

Mr. Whiting, on the previous day, entered a deourrer to the answer, contending that nothing had een shown in it to controvert the return, and the latter was entitled to an order for his delive-Judge Edmonds yesterday had ever been the servant or slave of Mr. Lee, and also insisting that he is a free citizen of the state New York-this is a sufficient answer to the return, and requires proof on the part of Mr. Lee, to show that he is the owner of Belt as claimed, and that he was in custody, after being arrested by Messrs. Bird and Clayton, for the purpose of being carried before a judge, with a view to a warrant, agreeably to the act of Congress, or if he was so for a different purpose. If the latter, the Judge said he might be entitled to a discharge, although he had been held to

Mr. Child asked if Belt was not, as the case stands, entitled to be discharged. We deny the the gentleman's return.

The Court thought it had not been fully denied in the answer, and there were allegations in it which re-

quire to be tried.

Mr. Whiting, counsel of Mr. Lee, said he would produce testimony showing Belt to be the property of Mr. Lee, &c., and called a witness. Mr. Jay claimed to be entitled to a jury, under the

law of 1840, to pass upon a fact, but A young man named Lee, nephew of the alleged master, was then examined in relation to the identity of the slave, and in relation to his being the slave of

At the close of the argument, the judge said in

was discharged, and could be off.

Mr. Lee, as understood in Court, has a right to arrest Belt should he find him, and take him before a Judge, for warrant to be conveyed to Maryland.

Previous to the proceedings being commenced, Mr. Jay obtained leave to take the deposition of Belt on behalf of Peck, who was seized at the same time, with a view to an action for assault and battery against all the parties arresting them.

It is said another person belonging to Mr. L. left Baltimore at the same time Belt did, and was supposed to be in this city.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 5, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders!

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSA- as Truth, Personal Influence, Faith, Thoughts on Ex

M., and will probably continue in session the two Modern reformers are not to her taste; they are to succeeding days. The signs of the times are so extravagant in speech, and offensive in personality auspicious for the friends of emancipation, that a large and spirited attendance on their part is confidently expected. Such are the facilities of railroad conveyance, every part of the Commonwealth ought regards him as faultless in his mode of opposing sin and the cry of 'NO UNION WITH SLAVE- the past, not of to-day. "Tis distance lends enchant HOLDERS' is causing the knees of the oppressor ment to the view.' We are not Jews, but Americans is accomplished, the slave liberated from his chains, ourselves. As he is not here personally to meddle and the land purged from its stains of pollution and

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

We begin our Nineteenth Volume with a new trons—with a spirit as elastic as we felt at the com- have listened to all that fell from his lips, in cond friend,—having no other bank to draw upon than the tion of our fettered countrymen, such as few have been called to stem or bear in any age or country. ble body, for the means to carry on our operations. quate to cover the necessary expenses of the paper, damnation of hell?" even if every subscriber had been faithful to its calling themselves our 'patrons.'

paying subscribers; and the commencement of a dea eighteen centuries ago, she might have regrettee new volume is a favorable time for those who feel a that Jesus was so hot in spirit and violent in speech special interest in the permanence of the Liberator. to exert themselves 'with a will' to effect this desirable purpose. It does not look like a formidable task She says of him—obviously to reflect upon those who for every one of our present subscribers to procure ing systems of iniquity— He never shrank, but this were done, we should be delivered from many depressing embarrassments, and enabled to prosecute our work with far greater efficiency. But will this light? Did he not repeatedly call the scribes and it be done? We trust that at least an effort will be Pharisees hypocrites?—accuse them of shutting up made to do it, and we cannot doubt that it will be the kingdom of heaven against men-of devouring made successfully.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Financial Committee of the Liberator desire to call the attention of subscribers to the terms of el-of being full of hypocrisy and iniquity, though the paper, at this time, in order that there may be no occasion for misunderstanding or just complaint. The terms are \$2 50 per annum; but, in order to romote punctuality, as well as to make the pecuniary tax upon each subscriber as light as practicable, 50 cents will be deducted, in case payment be made within three months from the time of subscribing, or the expiration of each subscription year. To save this amount should be the aim of every subscriber; but if, through forgetfulness, or any other cause, he forfeits it, he must blame no one but himself. Those the strong waves of a corrupt public sentiment, and who subscribe for a newspaper ought to know and seeking to promote liberty and peace. It may reverse er on what terms they do so; and for them to object to an enforcement of the terms, when they in regard to their spirit and purpose. Not that they have neglected to comply with them, is equally unnever misjudge, misapprehend, or misdirect their reasonable and unjust. The Committee have in- blows; not that they are immaculate and infallible; structed the General Agent to abide by the rule laid but that, before a perfectly impartial judgment can b down, in regard to advance payment; so that none, formed of their course, all who are now liable to be ing the money, may expect to receive the paper for tion in society, must be swept away. a less sum than the full price-\$2 50. As the recover the usual expenses, it is respectfully urged upon delinquent subscribers to transmit what they owe, without delay; and upon those who have hitherto ple at once cheering and commendable.

extent than one year. We wish our friends to unafter this month, their papers are stopped.

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar at Faneuil Hall closed on Saturday previous year, but they exceeded our best anticipaof a succession of exceedingly unpleasant days. Never before was the weather so uniformly unpropitious. The sum realized, we understand was three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. As usual. a large number of useful and elegant articles remained unsold. Those that were forwarded from er? What cause for doubt or cavil here? Paris have not yet come to hand. Addresses were made by Wm. I. Bowditch. James Freeman Clarke. S. S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Lucy Stone, Par-H.Channing, and Edmund Quincy. A full description of the Bazaar will be given in a future number.

which failed to elect in November, resulted in the Allen, on the floor of Congress, we opine, will create

NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

COMYS AND SKETCHES - BY CAROLINE W. HEALEY DALL. Boston: Samuel G. Simpkins, 1849. pp

erest to all reflective and philanthropic minds-CHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts AntiSlavery Society will be held in Boston, on WednesDAY, January 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. not yet broken all the chains of a false conservatis to be well represented. We cordially invite our So does the Romish church; so does the Protestant friends, beyond the limits of Massachusetts, to be church; so do the priesthood and clergy of both with us on the approaching anniversary. The churches; so does all Christendom—prefessedly. No-Slave Power is beginning to falter—fresh adherents body, nowadays, is disposed to criticise Jesus, or to are daily rallying around the standard of Liberty- writhe under the severity of his invective. He is of to tremble. We must press onward until our work Eighteen hundred years intervene between him and with our institutions, or to excite the evil passi the multitude by his cutting rebukes, why should we not regard him with complacency—especially as he has triumphed over his Jewish persecutors, and is now in good repute? But what if we had been a part of the Jewish nation at the time of his sojourn in the flesh? Are we sure-we who find no modern refor er to our mind-that, under such circumstances, i typographical dress-with the warmest congratula- such cotemporaneous proximity, we should have retions of the season to our beloved friends and pa- garded him as impeccable, as we now do ? Could we nencement of our anti-slavery labors-and with a tion of the godly and influential in his day, without determination to make the LIBERATOR the enlight- once distrusting the soundness of his judgment, or im ened, faithful and intrepid advocate of LIBERTY, peaching the urbanity of his spirit? Those who were PEACE, UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. Commencing seeking to destroy Jesus-it appears from the record the paper without a subscriber, and almost without a -avowed great respect and veneration for the proph-BANK OF PAITH,—for eighteen years we have struggled against a tide of opposition and under a load of unfit to live, but they found no fault with Isaiah or obloquy, simply for demanding the immediate liberaunto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, and say, If we had been At no time have we been sustained by any responsi-in the days of our fathers, we would not have been ble body, for the means to carry on our operations.

Our subscription list is all we have to rely upon Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye for subsistence, excepting such incidental aid as are the children of them which killed the prophets may be voluntarily extended to us through sympathy Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers. Ye serand friendship. That list has always been inade- pents, ye generation of vipers! how can ye escape the Now, we do not mean to reflect upon the amiabl

terms; but, in common with other newspaper estab- author of this little work, by a reference of this kind, lishments, we have suffered serious losses from the any further than to say, that as she deems the modern want of integrity or attention on the part of many reformers deficient in good taste, and inclined to the use of exciting personalities, it is possible,-shall we We need a considerable augmentation of good venture to say, it is probable?—had she lived in Ju -though, unlike his bitter revilers, deeply symps thizing with him in the object he sought to obtain are now struggling for the overthrow of heaven-defy never insulted. He never thought of danger, but he sought not to make himself obnoxious.' So we think -but did those whom he addressed regard him in widows' houses-of making long prayers for a pre tence-of making their proselyte twofold more the child of hell than themselves-of being fools and blind guides-of straining at a gnat, and swallowing a cam looking outwardly beautiful as whited sepu of being serpents and vipers, who could not escap

the damnation of hell? Now were not these terrible denunciations nsulting by those who listened to him? Did they perceive in him no desire 'to make himself obnox ious' ? Let his speedy crucifixion between two thieves and the preference for Barabbas over him, answer these

Another age must sit in judgment upon the deeds and words of those who are now resolutely breasting who allow three months to elapse without forward- biassed in their feelings, or prejudiced by their posi-

'In appealing to this nation in behalf of the slave, ceipts of the past year have not been sufficient to says our author, there are two ways of proceeding. We can begin by making the slaveholder enraged and an enemy. [The same insinuation could have been, and no doubt was, thrown out against Jesus.] We aimed to pay in advance, to continue to set an exam-thought, and thus effectually stop his ears.' But are can accuse him of crimes which never entered his It has long been a standing rule of this paper, made him resort to the use of every species of viothey false accusations which have exasperated him, and though hitherto not strictly enforced, that no account lence? Has he not been called by his right name? Of should be suffered to become delinquent to a greater what crime is he not guilty, in the awfully comprehensive act of ranking his equal fellow-creatures derstand that (this rule will now be strictly con- with cattle, swine, and implements of husbandry, and formed to. We shall keep this paragraph perma-destroying at a blow the dearest rights and the holiest nently inserted until the end of this month, deeming relations? He knows, he declares it to be 'a self-evthat to be a sufficient notice, and hoping that all who ident truth, that all men are created equal, and enfeel an interest in supporting the paper, will see to it dowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to that their accounts become not delinquent beyond liberty'-yet he trafficks in human flesh, and calls faone year,-or, at least, that they will not complain if, thers, mothers, husbands, wives, children, his chattels personal! What is the outrage that he does not

"We cannot wonder," she says, "that the ignorant but really devotional Methodist of the South is angry evening. The proceeds were not so large as those of and not penitent, when our Dublin friend, James Haughton, tells him that he would put God Almight tions in view of the state of the money market, and up to auction, if he had it in his power. No-we do not wonder that he is angry at this charge, because it is true; but we apply to him the interrogation mad to the culprit Jonah- Dost thou well to be angry Would not the spirit which tramples upon the child to subscree its own base purposes, trample upon the father also, for a similar reason, if he were in its pow

great principles, by calling upon the slaveholder as a friend to look at the crimes which are legitimate ker Pillsbury, H. C. Wright, Samuel May, Jr., W. fruits of the institution he upholds. He knows very well that the physical evils of slavery are not greater on the whole, than those of freedom to a similar class: here he cannot be argued with.' This is not CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The special electhe way to abolish slavery; for as for 'great princition, on Monday last, in this Commonwealth, for the ples,' what need is there to propound them to the choice of members of Congress in the Districts American slaveholder? Religiously, does he not profess to believe in that gospel which teaches, 'Wh choice of Daniel P. King, Whig, in the 2d District; ever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even Charles Allen, Free Soil, in the 5th; and probably so to them'—' for one is your master, even Christ, and John G. Palfrey, Free Soil, in the 4th, and Orin Fowler, Whig, in the 9th. The appearance of Judge 'great principles of human liberty are stated in clear and unequivocal terms? It is neither unkind nor in some sensation on the part of the Southern Taylor discreet te measure him by his own standard. Whe Whigs, who fancied that when they had clamored he needs is, a faithful application of his own princihim down in the Philadelphia Convention, they had effectually crushed him. The re-election of Mr. enunciation of new principles. He is not ignorant; Palfrey is not yet certain; but his gains are so large, but he loves darkness rather than light, because his from the returns already received, it is obvious that he will distance all his competitors on another trial if one should be needed.

but he loves trained statutes from his as we do others, guilty of inexcusable conduct. Remember those in bonds as bound with them.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1849-BY S. N. DICKINSON, The reputation of this Almanac is too well established to need any special endorsement of the press. The present is No. 14 of Vol. V., and the best of the se ries; yet each number has seemed to be almost incapable of further improvement, so elegant and finished This is a nest, unpretending work, on topics of in has been its typographical execution, and so useful and copious its information. Accompanying this is a very neat and well defined map of Boston and its vicinity, for nearly twenty miles around. 'It enables the eye to take in, at one view, the flourishing emporium of New England, with its magnificent bay and islands, and more than forty towns around it; together with its numerous railroads, those wonderful avenues of wealth and convenience, branching out in every diection; and its mighty squeduct, pouring into it an inexhaustible supply of life and health. It has also a copious Business Directory, and an interesting account of the Public Schools of Boston, with excellen engravings of the School Houses, a statement of the expense of each building, and the number of scholars in attendance. It has, in addition, Weather Tables for the past year, and a description of a journey to Florida, the climate there, and its effects upon a person of pulmonary habits, by Mr. Dickinson, who sought, alas! in vain, to find that gem of inestimable value-HEALTH. We have already chronicled his death in our columns. With the dying year, he yielded up his breath, having left behind him no equal for enterprise, taste, skill and genius in his profession as a printer,-at least, in this country. speare was among poets, or Michael Angelo among sculptors and painters, Mr. Dickinson was among printers. His love of the art indicated the strongest passional attraction, the highest enthusiasm, nost intense aspiration after ideal perfectness. But his earthly race is run, and the community has lost a most valuable citizen, and society an amiable member In his brief but touching Preface to his Almanac for this year, with evident consciousness that he might not long survive, he says-' Let our probation here be long or short, we shall endeaver to improve the time as best we may for the benefit and pleasure of our numerous readers. The dispensations of Providence towards us have been such that we have been compelled. to abandon all our actual every day business. But our strength and energies have been sufficient to enable us to prepare our Almanac for the press, with more than usual care and attention.' This elegant souvenir of more than 200 closely printed pages in small type, with its map, engravings, &c., is still afforded for the trifling sum of 25 cents

NON-RESISTANCE.

The annual meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society was held in this city, in Central Hall, Milk street, on Saturday and Sunday last. The attendance was better than we anticipated, and the propositions discussed-relating as they did, chiefly, to the Old Testament sanction of wars, and to the act of voting to sustain the Constitution of the United States-were of a grave and interesting character. The cause of Non-Resistance was ably vindicated by Henry C. Wright, and its claims to the support of every rational being were set forth with great clearness and effect. Some were present to advocate the right to exact 'burning for burning, wound for wound, eye for eye,' as in the olden time and on the ground of self-preservation; and their only error consisted in assuming to speak as the folowers of Christ, instead of the subjects of Moses.

In connection with this subject, we extract the folwing note, appended to a Funeral Discourse which published in the last number of the Montpelier Vt.) Watchman, and which was delivered in Williston, Dec. 24, by Rev. John Gregory, on the death of Elisha Bradley, aged 92, 'a Revolutionary Soldier, but for forty years a practical PEACE MAN':-

'It is worthy of record that Elisha and Joseph 'It is worthy of record that Elisha and Joseph Bradley were so conscientious in their peace doctrines that they strenuously opposed all attempts to gain for them their pensions—declaring that it would be "the price of blood." Many labored with them, endeavoring to convince them that it would be just and proper, and that it would benefit their children—but they were as inexorable as the everlasting hills. Even Joseph went so far as to destroy many of his records, fearing that they might be obtained and assist in cain-Joseph went so far as to destroy many of his records, fearing that they might be obtained and assist in gaining "the price of blood." Upwards of forty years did they practically live out their doctrine, and their influence in town has been great. All more or less of the inhabitants are indoctrinated with the principles of peace—so that it would be a hard matter to raisa any considerable company with swords and guns, feathers and gilt buttons, to fight for glory and renown!

THE NORTH STAR.

eloquent coadjutor FREDERICK DOUGLASS announces the completion of the first volume of that paper. After describing the difficulties which he has had to encounter, he says-

Now to the future. Shall the North Star continue Asow to the future. Shall the North Star continue to shine upon the ranks of freedom's advancing hosts? Shall it be sustained? or shall it go down? Sorry are we to say it, and yet duty requires us so to do, we have no golden or enthusiastic hopes to present in answer to the foregoing questions. That we desire its continuance, no one can doubt who has with nessed our endeavors to have it sustained; but that nessed our endeavors to have it sustained; but that it shall be continued, must be answered by others. A newspaper cannot live by sympathy alone. It depends for its existence upon something more substantial—it must live by money. Moner, got either from subscribers or friends—either donations or subfrom subscribers or friends—either donations or sub-scriptions, must be its support. In the absence of these, no periodical can long survive, unless its pro-prietors are disposed to run in debt; and this we are resolved not to do. To do so, would be a felony. If the North Star is sustained, it must be done on cash terms—it must not be done by running in debt, the failure to pay which would even be more disastrous to the cause of the oppressed, than would result from the abandonment of the paper, great as the latter dis-aster may appear. If Slaveholders and their guilty uld grin in their fiendish der companions would grin in their fiendish derision the failure of the paper, they would do more shoul we quit the field dishonorably. But to the question—Shall the North Star be continued? It may be, an ought to be, and can be; and it would be ought to be, and can be; and it would be a shame to the free colored people and their friends for it not to be. The paper has now some reputation; its existence is not an obscure fact, The people of this country, North and South, are aware of its existence. Its columns are widely quoted from by the press, both anti-slavery and pro-slavery—the former with approbation—the latter with opposition, warmed into life have even and meligiant provides. The paper in by a mean and malignant prejudice. The pape extensively known in Europe; its establishment hailed, as a sign of life and hope to millions of enslaved and oppressed fellow-countrymen. friends are on both sides of the Atlantic; and sha it fall from the moral sky, it would be missed and regretted by many dear friends, whose only wish is that the cause of righteousness may triumph, and that our long-abused and neglected people may enjoy the rights which a benevolent Creator designed But, we are told, 'it were wiser to begin by stating them to possess; while on the other hand, the enemies of human brotherhood—the haters of human freedom—the slanderers of our race, might well take courage, and cry, Aha! aha! we told you tike courage, and cry, Aha! aha! we told you s!—these "negroes are after all an inferior people, and that inferiority will show itself even when they tre surrounded by the most favorable improvement." We tremble at the reproach which would fall upon as, should this effort fail. It ought not to be—it must not be; and so far as our efforts can prevent, shall not be. No, the North Star must continue to twinkle in the anti-slavery firmament. We therefore all upon our old subscribers, one by one, male and female, old and young, all together, at once to renew their subscriptions, and do their best to have their beighbors do the same, and the North Star will continue to shine, to cheer the hearts of its friends, and ie to shine, to cheer the hearts of its friends, and

Shame on the free colored population of the United States, that they do not liberally patronise the Star!

The attention of our friends in Fall River, Pawtucket, Providence, Valley Falls, &c., is particularly called to the notices of Conventions and Lectures to be held in those places.

Samuel Henry, of Palmer, President; R. Fowler Hudson, of Springfield, Sec. Stephen S. Foster offered the following resolution:

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Resolved, That the principles of the Massachusetts and Slavery Society are the principles of Christianism and its measures are in harmony with the character and example of Jesus Christ.

He proceeded, in a speech of much force and clearne la sustain the resolution, and to show that no man could be a Christian, who did not cry out against man count of a spring the principle to the people in Springfield, who were not only indifferent to the wellbeing of three millions of slaves in their chains, but being of three abolition of slavery; and manifest it in doing all they can to palsy the arm put forth in their While three millions of our countrymen are forbid to read the Bible, the greatest hostility exists in Springfield against this Convention called to give them the Bible; while three millions of our countrymen are deprived of the blessings of the marriage inmen are departed attention, the deadliest opposition reigns in Springfield against this meeting, called to secure those blessings

Miss Lucy Stone and Samuel Henry followed Mr. Foster on the same subject. Adjourned. Evening-6 1-2 o'clock. Meeting opened with

prayer by the President.

The discussion on the resolution was resumed by The discussion on the leaders of apposition to this Convention; one kind proceeding from men similar to the Scribes and Pharisees of old, who know that to the serious and r harries of old, who know what they oppose. Another kind was an unintelligut one, the result of prejudice, begotten by the ribes and Pharisees. Others are fraudulent and di honest to themselves, do not act out their own convictions, and thus do themselves and our cause an irreparable injury. They know the wrong. Their yearly testimony, in uttering the sentiments in the De laration of Independence, is proof of it. Then they unite in making laws to forbid marriage to the slaves, and to sell babes on the auction block; and they have elevated to the Presidency a man who would expiate his crimes in the State Prison, if justice was done him. Yet they dare to stigmatize Garrison and his associates, (the true friends of the slave,) as infidels and no marriage folks. [Sensation among the Taylorites.] While they pray to God for pious rulers, they elect a man who never ate a meal of victuals in his life that he did not steal. [Great sensation and call for proof .- Proof was given.] It was a selfevident truth. Zachary Taylor had no right to the child, or the mother and father of the child he claimed, or to the fruits of their toil. Taylor preys upon three hundred innocent men, women and children. We are called harsh; but we are no more so than Jesus was in his day, under similar circumstances, Jesus never had occasion to address an audience like

in slavery. Jesus denounced, in the severest manner, those who devoured widows' houses, and for pretence made long prayers. What would he have said to you for devouring, not houses only, but three millions of men and women?

Miss Lucy Stone followed Mr. Foster, remarking upon the difficulties abolitionists had to encounter; showing how our cause had been beset with perils, before and behind, and how one after another they had thus far been surmounted. The greatest difficulty to encounter appeared to be, the want of a definite, fixed principle with the mass of the people. They seemed to have no living, abiding principle of right to govern them in the hour of trial. Thus, with the clergy; they know their duty, and that, if they do it, they with a silver plaster. She knew an old clergyman, who, some time ago, gave vent to the yearning of his heart for the slave. Several of his leading parishion-

this, which professes to be Christian and liberty loving,

while it helps hold millions of our fellow creatures

may lose their support; their mouths are covered ers rebuked him, warning him of the consequences, if he repeated such an offence. He flinched-thus showing the want of a living moral principle. He listened to the bread and butter argument, and vio-lated his conscience. Thus it is with the mass of the clergy; and thus with all, down to the district school teacher, who depend upon public patronage. All apparently feel that they will lose their support, if they need the monitions of conscience. Mrs. A. K. Foster said, that the reasons assigned by

the clergy for warning their people to stay away from this and similar meetings is, that we are infidels-are wolves, trying to destroy their flocks. If it be true that we are what they charge us as being, or if they truly believe us infidels, why are they not here, like true shepherds, to keep those of their flocks, who may stray away here, from being devoured? It is because they are hirelings, and care not for the sheep. Adjourned to Sunday, 10 1-2 o'clock.

SUNDAY FORENOON. The Convention opened with remarks by the President, respecting the character of

Mr. Foster regarded this meeting one, above all others, which the true Christian should attend-yea, would attend. What is true and acceptable worship, but 'preaching deliverance to the captive'-'letting the oppressed go free, and breaking every yoke '?

If an alarm should be given of some house being on fire, who would not regard it a Christian duty to rush out from all the meeting-houses to the place to put out the fire, and he who refused to do it, would lose his Christian name, and would hardly be regarded as a human being. Well, which is of the most importtimee, brick and mortar, or the bodies and souls of men? The man who is indifferent or hostile to the claims of three millions of slaves in this land upon his sympathies, shows himself any thing but a Christian: his worship is an abomination in the sight of the Lord. The preaching, praying, psalm-singing, practised this day in Springfield, God will not accept. hey are engaged in these churches, this day, in asking Him who is no respecter of persons, to bless every body but the three millions of slaves, whom they pass by, priest and Levite like, and leave to perish. They are too intent about some particular tenetfalling from grace, infant baptism, and the like-to hear the shricks, groans and cries of those who have been stolen and sundered from their husbands, wives

E. D. Hudson and A. K. Foster continued the dis-

B. D. Hulston and A. K. Foster continued the discussion systems by seasy that state up. Reaster the Searhers.

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ATTERNOO SEAS

A S. CONVENTION IN British and the Town Hall, religious teachings given to slaves at the present time. In the people in the war of invasion which they have the present time. In the present time appointment of To show how they are taught that their masters are need of a Christian ministry in the United States.

The present time is a need of a Christian ministry in the United States.

men as Rev. C. C. Jones, Dr. Capers, &c., who are endorsed by the American clergy and churches as eminent Christian ministers.

Adj.

Resolved, That Non-Resistance is taught in the precepts and illustrated in the life of Jesus Christ; and therefore that no man who rejects the doctrine is

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society was held in the Milk street Hall, Boston, commencing on Saturday, Dec. 30th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ADIN BALLOU, the President of the Society, being absent, Joshua T. Evererr, of Princeton, was appointed President pro tem. The Recording Secretary, Wx. H. Fish, of Hopedale, being also absent, OLIVER

JOHNSON was appointed Secretary pro tem.

MR. GARRISON offered a resolution, which he subsequently recast, and presented as follows:—

Resolved, That war is the antagonism of peace as sin is of holiness, and under no circumstances can its moral nature be changed, any more than that of sin itself; that its real character and tendency can as easily be determined as that of robbery, arson, burglary, slavery; -- that it is intrinsically evil, with what-ever motives prosecuted, and therefore not good at any time; -that God, as a just, beneficent, and unchangeable being, never did and never can anthorize one portion of his children to kill and exterminate another portion, any scriptures (whether styled sacred or profane) to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Garrison said that he had presented the reso-God had ever authorized or sanctioned war, was a ciples, and putting himself in the ranks of the open radical question, which our opponents had raised, and which we were therefore compelled to consider. Af-

G. yielded the floor to HENRY C. WRIGHT, who said that the resolution of war. Old Testament. The opponents of Non-Resistance, W. L. Garrison; after which, there was an exciting

ed others would state theirs.

There were certain wars alluded to in the Old wars recorded in profane history, we do not hesitate but surely gaining ground in the community. to condemn them as unjust and wicked; but when we and sinful, and which, if recorded in any other history than that of the Jews, we should denounce as atrocious, were sanctioned by a God of Justice and Purity! We read of them with pious veneration, with holy unction ! Mr. Wright went on to define war, and to show that in its own nature it is a sin, and therefore could not be authorized by God. If a man the same cause. OLIVER JOHNSON, came to him and declared that he was a messenger from God to require him to cut his neighbor's throat, the nature of the deed would demonstrate that the messenger did not come from God. He might be honest, but he was mistaken. Mr. W. also showed that if it was right to take the life of one man in selfdefence, it was equally so to take the lives of ten, a hundred, or a thousand individuals, and that the principle, carried out, would array mankind against each other in perpetual hostility. If all the angels in heaven were to come to him, and declare that God sanctioned such a principle, he would not believe

JOHN M. SPEAR told an anecdote of a clergyman who said he would kill, not only ten, twenty, a thousand men, but the whole world, if necessary, to save his wife; and then kill the wife, if necessary, to save himself!

Mr. WRIGHT said that this was the principle of selfdefence carried out. The God who could sanction such an atrocity was a demon, not the God of Love

evil that good may come.

J. P. Blanchard, after which the following persons Whether the treatment of Terence was worse than were appointed a Business Committee :- W. L. Garrison, H. C. Wright, C. K. Whipple. Adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past 6

p'clock. EVENING SESSION.

ETT in the chair.

The resolution under consideration in the afternoon kell of Gloucester, O. Johnson, Parker Pillsbury, J. was farther discussed by H. C. Wright, Thomas Has-C. Cluer, S. H. Lloyd, and W. L. Garrison. Mr. GARRISON said-the resolution affirms war to be

such a subject. We must apppeal to reason, conscience, facts Why should we go to a book to settle the character of war, when we could judge of it by its finite. If we recompletely peace, safety, and holiness. fruits? If war promoted peace, safety, and holiness, and abettors as false to themselves, and to their country, to man and to God; and he can never hear one tion. If, on the contrary, its fruits were evil, let it word spoken in its favor, without a blush of honest be condemned. He maintained that there was no such thing as getting good by doing evil. He drew a faithful picture of society as it would exist under the influence of Non-Resistance, and referred to the example of Christ to confirm the doctrine. If Non-Resistance should prevail, war would give place to universal peace, slavery to freedom, monopoly to equal and constructions whatsoever. Ancient slavery had rights, caste to human brotherhood.

Adjourned to meet on Sunday morning. SUNDAY, 10 A. M.

J. T. Evenerr in the chair. The resolution under discussion yesterday was again taken up. Remarks

their masters in all things, they would have to be punished here, and after death sent to hell, she proceeded to read from a Sermon published for Masters, to read to slaves, by Biahop Mead, of Virginia.

Samuel Brooke, of Ohio, proceeded to discuss the religious teachings given to the slaves by such the proceeding of the Gospel is the alienation of man from man; and that the acquiescence in this alienation manifested by the clergy in their failure to oppose war, and the system of caste which prevails in this country, conclusively proves that their preaching is not the proaching of the Gospel of Christ.

entitled to be called a Christian, or a disciple of Christ. The Business Committee nominated, and the Society elected the following officers:

President-Adin Ballou. Vice Presidents-Peter Libby, Maine; Luther Melendy, New Hampshire; Rowland M. Robinson, Vt.; muel W. Wheeler, Rhode Island; Jonathan Leonard, Ct.; William P. Tilden, Massachusetts.

Cor. Sec.-Henry C. Wright. Rec. Sec .- William H. Fish. Treasurer .- Charles K. Whipple.

Executive Committee .- W. L. Garrison, Robert F. Walleut, John M. Spear, Edmund Quincy, Abby Kelley Foster, Abby H. Price, Lucy H. Ballou. The Business Committee then introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered to declare war at its discretion -to grant letters of marque and reprisal-to provide and maintain a navy, raise and support armies, and provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the mi-litia, and for the erection of forts, mugazines, and arsenals; and whereas, the primary and essential object in voting at the polls is to support the Constitution and government of the United States—therefore,
Resolved, That no believer in the sinfulness of war

can vote for state or national officers, under this government, or take an oath to support the America lution to excite discussion. The question whether Constitution, without a palpable violation of his prin-

ter a few remarks explanatory of the resolution, Mr. should be, 'No union with wariors, or the abettors

Interesting addresses in support of these resolutions introduced the question of the Divine authority of the were made by H. C. Wright, Parker Pillsbury, and in order to rebut our arguments, referred to the wars of the Jews as sanctioned by God. He would state his own method of answering this objection, and hop-W. L. Garrison.

The Secretary intended to prepare a report of the Testament, and the claim was, that those wars were debate, but finds it impossible, in a brief sketch, to do Testament, and the claim was, that those wars were authorized by God. Of all the wars recorded on the page of history, none were more atrocious, none more cruel or bloody, than these. When we read of the claim was one of deep interest, and afforded evidence that the cause of Christian Non-Resistance is slowly

Great regret was felt by all the friends of the cause read of precisely similar acts performed by Joshua, amuel and David, our mouths are full of apologies—
friends at Hopedale, who were prevented from attendwe even try to believe that deeds in themselves wrong ing by the severe snow-storm—which blocked up the Railroad between Milford and Framingham. The presence of Adin Ballou, the President of the Society. was specially and earnestly desired. All felt that his attendance would have added much to the interest of our discussions. Messrs. Fish and Whitney, able advocates of the cause, were also detained at home by

AMERICAN SLAVERY. MR. EDITOR:

On Christmas day, I heard a respectable Episcopal elergyman make the remark, (and this, by the way, is the only time I-ever heard a minister of that denomination touch upon this subject in the pulpit,) that though slavery was a great evil, and one of the evils that Christianity has not yet fully reached, still slavery, as now existing, could not compare in enormity with slavery as existing in ancient times, and among heathen nations. Now, is this true? I thought not. Being fully conversant with the subject, you, Mr. Editor, can throw light upon this matter. I should like to see a comparison of the two systems set forth in the columns of your paper.

I think it was Terence, an African slave, who had been freed by his Roman master, on account of his talents, and a writer of elegant comedy, who uttered the famous sentiment in the theatre- Homo sum, nil humani a me alienum puto, which expression procured CHARLES STEARNS. Why not kill 99 to save 100, for him unbounded applause. Now was the treatment of Terence, at the hands of his Roman and heato take the life of a man. We have no right to do Christian nation to a man of our own age, once a Further remarks were made by W. L. Garrison and lass, I mean, one of nature's noblemen and orators? slave, but now a freeman, (though not freed)-Dougcalled a renegade and a scape-gallows, and every evil name, only for speaking in favor of universal liberty, and asserting his own right to freedom, (he would be The Society met at the hour appointed. J. T. Even-himself to Jim Crow singing,)—and the other received a thunder of applause for a fine sentiment merely. produced in a theatre, and for amusement, I leave

I think you are not in the habit of admitting anony. mous communications to your columns, but this must wrong in itself, but the affirmation proces nothing-wrong in itself, but the affirmation proces nothing-those unfortunate individuals who thinks for himself, and foels for others, but has not confidence to speak be so, (if admitted,) as your correspondent is one of Boston, Dec. 26, 1848.

> no feature transcending this on the score of brutality. Please give us the name of this clergyman.]-ED.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE. Boston, Jan. 1, 1849.

A S. CONVENTION IN SPRINGPIELD. Lucy Stone wished to dwell awhile longer on the of the people in the war of invasion which they have Indiana U. S. Sexaron. The following is an exrecently chosen U. S. Senator :-

Instant U. S. Sexaron. The following is an extract from the lare annual message of fore. Whitecomb, recently chosen U. S. Senator:—

Decided as the opinion of the people of Indiana is, against the institution of Human Slavery, yet, they have ever manifested a determination never to interfer with the constitution. They love that glorious Union which was framed by the Conscript Fathers of the earlier days of the republic, and to which, under Providence, we are indebted for our present eminence among the nations of the earlt. But the present question does not regard slavery in the States, or any State. It refers exclusively to the propriety of its existence herealter, in a territory now free. This territory has come to us free. and that every constitution if should remain free, and that every constitution of the states, have any well-founded cause of complaint. Florida was cased to the United States as a lave territory, and so it was sufferd to remain, and the same remarks will apply to the acquisition of Texas.

The following joint resolution was presented to the Legislature of Indiana on the second day of the session recently commenced:—

Whereas, The people of the United States have recently acquired from the Republic of Mexico along amount of territory, which all Assembly, ought forever to remain free; and Whereas, It is the opinion of Slavery into such territory, and that it is right and proper that such power be exercised by Congress Therefore be it.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of the power under the Constitution to probably the exercision of Slavery into such territory, and that it is right and proper that such power be exercised by Congress Therefore be it.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of the power under the Constitution to probably the exercision of Slavery into such territory, and that it is right and proper that such power be exercised by Congress Therefore be it.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of the passage of a law providing that there shall be

Who would have supposed that any Southern paper would ever be reduced to such a graceless admission as this? California 'fixed' free by Congress, without disunion!! nay, to save contention, 'from which no possible good can come to the South.'—[New York Evening Post.

EGYPT.—The report of the death of Ibrahim Pacha has been confirmed. Abbas Pacha succeeds him in the viceroyalty.

IRELAND.—The internal state of affairs in Ireland are, we regret to say, without improvement, or even the hope of a change for the better. Between the poverty and destitution of the small farmers, and the

THE SOUTHERN ACCOUNT. A letter from Washing-ngton of Dec. 3, says—

The Committee appointed on behalf of the South to consider measures to be adopted in the present state of affairs, have appointed a select or sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, King, More-head and Bayly—and by it action for the South will

be taken.

Mr. Calhoun will prepare an address, and submit it to the select committee for its sanction; but even wanting that, it will be issued. THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CORRESPONDING COM-

THE DEMOCRATIC REFUELICAN CORRESPONDING COMMITTER of New York city, met at their head quarters
on the 1st inst., and passed among a variety of other
Resolutions, the following:—

Resolved, That a locality where Slavery is upheld
by the laws of the United States ought no longer to
be the seat of Government of a free people—and the
National Capital should therefore be removed from
Washington, unless Slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia.

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Free Colored Schools. The House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature have passed a bill appropriating annually the sum of one thousand dollars for the support of schools for free children of color. Up to this time, the free people of color have contributed their full share of taxes for the maintenance of the public schools, without in the slightest degree participating in their benefits. This is great injustice, compatible neither with democracy nor republicanism, as Mr. Pille observed. It is not an inconsiderable portion of the taxation that is borne by the free people of color—the public schools are closed to them although their property is burdened for the support of that institution. This is not equitable on the part of the stronger toward the weaker class. The bill is now before the Senate, having passed the House of Representatives, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will deem it, as the House has done, a mere act of justice, to say nothing of the general good to be derived from spreading the blessings of education among a class of people who have always been true to the State, and faithful to their public duties when called upon to discharge them.—[New Orleans Courier.

Emancipate his ways always been true to the State, and faithful to their public duties when called upon to discharge them.—[New Orleans Courier.

Emancipate his ways always been true to the State, and faithful to their public duties when called upon to discharge them.—[New Orleans Courier.]

Emancipate his worn slaves without first having obtained the following proportions:—Ledru R

with the noble Mitchell, in the Hulks, at Bermuda, because he struck for the political freedom of his countrymen, and all of us would release him, if we could, regardless of the rights of England, or the majesty of the British constitution. But this poor African lies uncared for, in a Republican dungeon, incarrectated because he justly aided his brethren to escape from physical bondage. We have so much vereation for Southern rights and American law, that we cannot discover a perallel in the two cases.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29—10 A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Re-public—Abdication of the Emperor of Austria—Flight of the Pope from Rome—Promulgation of a new Prus-sian Constitution.

IRELAND.—The internal state of affairs in Ireland are, we regret to say, without improvement, or even the hope of a change for the better. Between the poverty and destitution of the small farmers, and the crowded state of the workhouses, the awful amount of poor rates which are refused, and the discontent which prevails, the country is in a frightful state.

At Skibberreen a meeting has been held, at which a committee of intelligent gentlemen has been appointed to visit and report on the present state of the poor, which is really awful.

Paris, Friday morning.

The city continues quite tranquil. The returns continue to be hourly received from the departments, and the scrutineers are incessant in the prosecution of their arduous labors. They have just made known the following as the results of their labors, so far:

Louis Napoleon, 2,300,090

Louis Napoleon, 2,300,000 Gen. Cavaignac, 620,000

discharge them.—[New Orleans Courier.

Emancipation of the Municipal Council. A case in point appears in the New Orleans papers of the 5th inst. A a meeting of the council of the Second Municipality, a member moved that permission be granted to the persons to free their slaves, on giving the bond required by law that they should not become a public by them. This was opposed, and the member who moved it was severely abused for doing so.

Religion among the Slaves. We have noticed lately in several of the Sunth Market in the part of the wild in the persons to free their slaves, on giving the bond required by law that they should not become a public by them. This was opposed, and the member who moved it was severely abused for doing so.

Religion among the Slaves. We have noticed lately in several of the Southern States evidences of a desire on the part of the whites to promote the elevation of the colored people by means of more extensive religious influences than have heretofore existed. [Louisville Journal.

A NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. The free and independent Republic of Liberia has appointed the Rev. Mr. McLain (Secretary of the American Colonization Society) its Minister at the seat of government of the United States. Being a white citizen of our country, it is thought he would be recognized without question.

INDIANA—COLONIZATION. In the Senate of Indiana, on the 19th ultimo, resolutions were adopted instructing the Representatives of the State in Congress to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law to set apart a portion of the newly acquired territory from Mexico for the colonization of the repople of color from the United States; that at least 80 acres of land be given to cach colored person which will emigrate to said territory; and that the proceed of any sales of land therein, less the expense of a law to set apart a portion of the newly acquired territory from Mexico for the colonization of the free people of color from the United States; that at least 80 acres of land be g

THESE CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH. At Prince Edward Island, on the first ultimo, a dwelling-house on the farm of Patrick ready, at Fermoy, near Malpeque, was consumed by fire, and three of his children were burned to death. The father, who is a very cruel roam, had driven his wife and eldest child out of the house that more ing. to assist him in a summing to the house that morning, to assist him in stumping land, about a mile and a half distant, and had locked the unfortunate children in, (the youngest of which was but a month old,) and had taken the key in his

Firs. A bad fire occurred at Providence on Friday night, which destroyed the large building occupied for planing works and other purposes. The loss was severe, and various offices in New England lose much by the fire.

Buent to Death. Mrs. Rowe, of Roxbury, Conn., was burnt in the most shocking manner, a few days since, while preparing to bake, and died in a few hours.

The corporation of Brown University at Providence has resolved to raise \$50,000 as a fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of that

Seven Passenger Cars Burnt. A long building, part of the car manufactory at Nowich, Conn., was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 27th, with seven new first class passenger cars.

On Christmas morning, Mr. Ellet, the constructor of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, together with his friend, Mr. Hamlin, drove across it, and returned with a horse and cutter in a round trot. It is onsidered strong enough to bear a coach and four

The Hingham Patriot newspaper is to be dis-

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED. The Quebec Gazetto, of Dec. 20th, learns by telegraph from Brockyille, that Jonathan Cole, wife, three children, brother-in-law and servant, started on Sunday afternoon, the 17th, for Yonge Mills, from Maitland, in a boat. Whife ascending Yonge Creek, the boat was upset, and they were all drowned. The sail-boat and one body (that of Mr. Cole) is all that has been found as yet.

SOUTH SHORE RAILBOAD. The South Shore Rail-road (from the Old Colony Railroad, through Wey-mouth and Hingham to Cohasset, was opened on Mon-day lost.

Lowell. At the city election in Lowell, on Thursday, Josiah B. French, the regular Democratic candidate, who was also supported by the Van Buren party, was chosen Mayor by 1578 votes, against 1544 votes for D. S. Richardson, the Whig candidate, and 20

tr William Birney, Esq., says the Detroit Bulletin, son of James G. Birney, of Michigan, has been a successful candidate for the professorship of English Literature in one of the National Colleges of France.

Lady Byron, the wife of the poet, has made a donation to Frederick Douglass of ten pounds. It was forwarded to Douglass by Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, who is now in Paris.

LADY LOST. An insane lady named Reed left her home, in Boston, a day or two ago, and has not since been heard from.

An Excessive Panic is said to exist among both keepers and prisoners on Blackwell's island, relative to the ship fever. Over thirty prisoners, and both Drs. M Farland and Kelley, are now ill with it, and there is danger that it may spread still farther, unless prompt measures are adopted to check its progress.—[N. Y. Sun. LOBELIA AGAINST CALOMEL. On a proposition before the New Hampshire Legislature on the 20th inst., to incorporate a botanic Medical Society, there was a vi-olent contest between the friends of innovation and the supporters of the old medical practice. The for-mer finally prevailed, and the bill passed by a vote of 125 to 107.

A Lone Sitting. It will be recollected that the Democratic members of the Ohio House of Representatives took possession of the chamber, at an unusually early hour upon the first day of their meeting, and kept possession of those seats day and night. There were forty-two members of them, it seems, and they remained at their post for twenty consecutive days, with-

out adjournment. The Cincinnati Commercial says there is a fearful mortality among the colored people of that city. The disease seems confined to the negroes, and has created much alarm among them. In one night, four colored persons, who retired to bed in apparent good health, died before the return of day; and 14, in all have died.

The Presidential Vote. The total vote for President at the late election was, 2,861,928, of which Taylor received 1,356,097, Cass, 1,200,225, Van Buren 291,567, and there were 5,139 scattering votes. In 1844 the total vote was 2,678,577, of which Polk received 1,327,381, Clay 1,388,733, and Birney 62,622. Increase of the vote in 1848, 183,651.

Newspapers in Boston. There are eighty one newspapers published in this city. Fourteen are issued daily, nine semi-weekly, and fifty-eight weekly.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

KINGSTON. In connexion with the Old Colony Anti-Slavers

Society, See notice.] LOWELL Saturday evening and Sunday, Jan. 6 and 7. This meeting will be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY and SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

FALL RIVER. Saturday and Sunday, January 13 and 14. PAWTUCKET. Monday evening and Tuesday, Jan. 15 and 16.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 20 and 21. The last named three Conventions will probably be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY, LUCY STONE, and Samuel May, Jr.

PARKER PILLSBURY. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Walpole, Tuesday, Jan. 9. Canton, Wednesday, " 10. Stoughton, Friday, " 12.

PARKER PILLSBURY and LUCY STONE (Agents as above) will hold meetings in Valley Falls, R. I., and neighboring places, on Wednesday, Thursday and OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting will be holden at Kingson, in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY and SUN-DAY, Jan. 6 and 7, 1849, commencing at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

This meeting will be attended by Stephen S. Foster, Abby K. Foster, and Lucy Stone. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry. South Abington, Dec. 12, 1848.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS. S. S. and A. K. FOSTPR will hold meetings at Barnstable, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 8 and 9.
North Dennis, Wednes. and Thurs.,
Brewster, Saturday, "10 and 11.
Sunday, "13.
"14.

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, No. 20 TEMPLE PLACE, : : BOSTO N He will give particular attention to

DISEASES OF THE EYE. FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

CHEEVER'S PATENT FIRE KINDLING. DEPOT-No. 2 Water st., Boston. No. 3 Spruce st., New York. No. 140 So. Second st., Philadhephia.

No. 140 So. Second St., Philadriphia.

The attention of the citizens of Boston and vicinity, and country merchants generally, is invited to this article, which from the universal encomiums of the public press and of consumers; from its immenss sale in New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Albany, and wherever it has been introduced; and for its intrinsic usefulness, convenience and economy, is confidently recommended to their notice.

A piece one inch square will burn from 15 to 20 minutes, will kindle charcoal, wood, or Liverpool coal, and will save more than half the charcoal used in kindling anthracite.

Three cents' worth will test it fully. Orders salicited.

Three cents' worth was ded.

Liberal discount to retailers.

GRAY, WOLCOTT & GREENE,
No. 2 Water street

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A PORTRAIT-LYDIA MARIA CHILD. The following portrait, extracted from 'A Fable for Critics,' by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, a volume of poetical criticism just published in New York, would be readily recognized without the ingenious hint in the last line, by all who know the original. It

There comes PHILOTHEA, her face all aglow; She has just been dividing some poor creature's woe And can't tell which pleases her most, to relieve His want, or his story to hear and believe. No doubt against many deep grief she prevails. For her car is the refuge of destitute tales: She knows well that silence is sorrow's best food, And that talking draws off from the heart its black

blood, So she'll listen with patience, and let you unfold Your bundle of rags as 'twere pure cloth of gold, Which indeed it all turns to as soon as she's touched it And, (to borrow a phrase from the nursery,) muched it She has such a musical taste, she will go Any distance to hear one who draws a long bow; She will swallow a wonder by mere might and me And thinks it geometry's fault if she's fain To consider things flat, inasmuch as they're plain; Facts with her are accomplished, as Frenchmen would

They will prove all she wishes them to-either way And, as fact lies on this side or that, we must try, If we're seeking the truth, to find where it don't lie I was telling her once of a marvellous alon That for thousands of years had looked spindling and sallow.

And, though nursed by the fruitfullest powers of mud Had never vouchsafed e'en so much as a bud, Till its owner remarked, as a sailor, you know, Often will in a calm, that it never would blow. For he wished to exhibit the plant, and designed That its blowing would help him in raising the win At least, it was told him that if he should water Its roots with the blood of his unmarried daughter (Who was born as her mother a Culvinist said With a Baxter's effectual call on her head.) It would blow as the obstinate breeze did when Like decree of her father died Ipigenia; At first, he declared he himself would be blowed, Ere his conscience with such a foul crime he would

But the thought, coming oft, grew less dark than b

And he mused as each creditor knocked at his door If this were but done, they would dun me no more. I told Philothea his struggles and doubts, And how he considered the ins and the outs Of the visions he had, and the dreadful dyspepsy How he went to the seer that lives at Po'keepsie; How the seer advised him to sleep on it first, And to read his big volume in case of the worst, And further advised he should pay him five dollars For writing Hum, Hum, on his waitbands and collar Three years and ten days these dark words he had studied.

When the daughter was missed, and the aloe had budded.

I told how he watched it grow large and more large, And wondered how much for the show he would charge.

She had listened with utter indifference to this, till I told her it bloomed, and, discharging its pistil With an aim the Eumenides dictated, shot The botanical filicide dead on the spot. It had blown, but he reaped not his horrible gains, For it blew with such force as to blow out his brains And the crime was blown also, because on the wad. Which was paper, was writ, 'Visitation of God,' As well as a thrilling account of the deed, Which the coroner kindly allowed me to read :-

Well, my friend took his story up, just, to be sure, As one might a poor foundling that's laid at one

door; She combed it, and washed it, and clothed it, and fed it And, as 'twere her own child, most tenderly bred it. Laid the scene (of the legend, I mean,) far away, a mong the green vales underneath Himalaya, And, by artist-like touches, laid on here and there, Made the whole thing so touching, I frankly declare. I have read it all thrice, and, perhaps I am weak, But I found every time there were tears on my cheek The pole, science tells us, the magnet controls, But she is a magnet to emigrant Poles, And folks with a mission that nobody knows. Throng thickly around her, as bees round a rose. She fills up the carets in such, makes their scope Converge to some focus of rational hope, And with sympathics fresh as the morning, their ga Can transmute into honey,-but this is not all; Not only for these she has solace-Oh say, Vice's desperate nursling adrift in Broadway, Who clingest with all there is left of the human, To the last slender spar of the wreck of the woman Hast thou not found one shore where those tired drooping feet

Could reach firm mother earth? one full heart, on whose beat

The soothed head in silence reposing could hear The chimes of far childhood throb thick on the ear Ah, there's many a beam from the fountain of day, That, to reach us unclouded, must pass on its way Through the soul of a woman, and hers is wide one To the influence of Heaven as the blue eyes of Hope Yes, a great soul is hers, one that dares to go in To the prison, the slave-hut, the alleys of sin, And to bring into each, or to find there, some line Of the never completely out-trampled divine. If her heart at high floods swamps her brain now an

'Tis but richer for that when the tide ebbs again; As after old Nile has subdued, his plain Overflows with a second broad deluge of grain; What a health would it bring to the narrow and sou Could they be as a CHILD for one little hour!"

BENEVOLENCE.

A benevolent man was Absalom Bliss-At each and every tale of distress He blazed right up like a rocket ; He felt for all beneath poverty's smart, Who were fated to bear life's roughest part-He felt for them in his inmost heart, But never felt in his pocket.

He didn't know rightly what was meant By the Bible's promised four hundred per cent. For charity's donation; But he acted as if he thought railroad stocks And bonds, secure beneath earthly locks, Were better, with pockets brim full of rocks,

Than HEAVENLY speculation. Yet all said he was an excellent man; To better them he was willing:

To the poor he'd preach-for the poor he'd plan; But the oldest man, who had heard him pray And preach, for the poor, in a pitiful way, Could hardly remember him rightly to say Mr. Bess had e'er given a shilling.

[Boston Post.

UNKINDNESS.

Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease And though but few can serve, yet all may please, O let th' ungentle spirit learn from hence, A small unkindness is a great offence.

Reformatory.

[For the Liberator.] SUPPOSED DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO

Neighbor D. Good morning, neighbor S. I stand you profess to esteem all days alike, and work on Sunday. Will you state your reasons for pursuing this course?

ing the first day of the week, in particular, as a Sabbath, there are strong circumstantial evidences in support of the opinion, that the command to observe that day has come down from what some call the early fathers. And as it is, therefore, a doctrine of men, we ish Sabbath? are bound not to observe it: as we are under obligations not to receive the commands of men for doc-Jewish Sabbath was 'a shadow of something to come,' lossians ii., 16,—is connected with the words meat, souls. And from Hebrews iv. 3, it appears that drink, new moon, and holy day, shows we are under which have believed do enter into rest . .

D. I am well aware that there are a few persons who profess to be Christians.

And I any persons who profess to be Christians.

know nothing of this rest by experience, they have reason to doubt that they are Christians. ted to observe the ancient Jewish sabbath, or Satur- D. It has been considered by some as an argu ferred to the first day, or Sunday?

S. In no part of the Scriptures is there any evidence of that sort. And besides this-while there is How do you dispose of this opinion? no evidence that the first Christians observed Sunday, in a particular manner, as a sabbath, the 5th verse of beasts are not fitted to endure seven days' hard work plies, that in St. Paul's day, there were some who es- bor, -as we are commanded to let our moderation b

day. Do you consider there is any evidence that it ence, and from my observation of men and working was called the Lord's day, because it was instituted as beasts, I am led to believe that the natures of man

the Lord's day in commemoration of the resurrection are to endure six hard days' work, and rest the seof the Saviour, which took place early on Sunday enth. morning. The resurrection of the Saviour was a great | D. There have been repeated instances in which work; and had God designed that Sunday should, in persons have been summarily punished for working a particular manner, be observed as a sabbath, it on Sunday. How do you account for this?

what do you think induced them to do so?

should have some stated time set apart for their meet- some and proper food for mankind; but if a perso ings; but I know of no evidence that all the first church- gets an idea that it is wrong to eat animal food, such es set apart Sunday for that purpose. And there is no person would sin to eat it while laboring under such evidence in the Scriptures, that the first Christians a false conscience. And it is on this principle that did not work on part of the same days that they at-

D. I have frequently thought there is a want of evsabbath. But as the Jews, or Israelites of old, were day? under obligations to observe the seventh day of the S. I consider it decidedly anti-Christian. It is week, or Saturday, as a sabbath, how do you make it commandment of men, without God's authority for

S. In addition to what I have already said of four D. Do you consider the law of the State of New verses of the 2d chapter of Colossians, as having a bearing on this subject, I will add, that the command on Sunday, agreeable to the Constitution of that to the Jews to observe the seventh day of the week as State? sabbath was part of the law which God gave to the | S. No. And while I would by no mean Hebrews, at Mount Sinai; and it appears that Chris- that the Constitution of the State of New York is as tians are not under that law.

important that it should be more generally known free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession than it seems to be; for I am acquainted with several and worship, distinction, or preference, shall for ever individuals, whose lives evince that they are under the be allowed in this State.' law; and, to judge from appearances and declarations, D. How does the Constitution of the State of Ohio am led to believe that at least one half of the pro- stand on this subject? fessed Christians of our day feel as if they were under the law.

S. This is an important, though a deplorable cir- munity, for people to be taught that they ought to obcumstance: and it evinces to my mind, that a large serve Sunday, in particular, as a Sabbath? great wound.

D. Will you refer me to some other passages of to abstain from work on that day. Scripture, besides those in the 2d chapter of Colossians, which serve to show that Christians are not under the law?

S. From Hebrews vii. 12, we can see that 'the FRIEND GARRISON :priesthood being changed, there is made also of necessity a change in the law. Hence the appropriateness of the words of Christ, when he said—'A new comthe old commandments was in almost the same words the Divine Being is undisputed. Earthquakes and from Hebrews vii. 18, 19, that 'there is verily a dis- and are now permitted by the same Being, and no one made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better of the Canaanites, &c. ! can see that some of the Galatians, who professed to in Christ.' Certainly, there are some who are yet be Christians, were brought under the law; and that babes in God. They know not what God is, and St. Paul highly disapproved of their being thus brought 'glorify him not as God.' again into 'bondage.' From Galatians iii. 10, it appears that 'as many as are of the works of the law are of God, presuming it will be admitted by all, that achoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might mands. be justified by faith. But after that faith is come, we Now God did-stop! Did God produce the was our schoolmaster. From the 10th verse, of the quakes, pestilence, famine, but - slavery too? 4th chapter, of the same epistle, it appears that some en forefend us! But shall I quote here an excelle gations to observe the law of the ten commandments. right;" yet, as we may be sure no more evil is permit It reads thus: 'For I testify again to every man that than cannot be restrained without depriving is circumcised, that he is a debtor to do the whole his freedom, and destroying him as a human There is also, in Romans x., the following passage: whatever is, is best.' For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness Is not that horrible too? What! Sian

new.' Acts xv. 24, 28, 29, implies that Christians are not under the law. Many more passages might be cited which tend to show that Christians are not, and ought not to be, under the law.

D. If Christians, then, are not under the law, de you consider they are at liberty to steal, lie, covet, or under- do any other wicked act?

abounds in the heart of a Christian, he will not for a Neighbor S. From the Scriptures I have learned moment entertain the idea of stealing from, or in any that Christians are not under obligations to observe any particular day as a Sabbath. And while there is ing of the law: ' he that loveth another hath fulfilling of command of God recorded in the Bible for observed the law.' The Christian fulfils the law with

trine. And we are also commanded to let no man and that the body, which this shadow was a type judge us in respect to a holy day, the sabbath days, of, is of Christ. The Jewish Sabbath was a day of &c. And by an examination of Colossians, ii., 14, 16, 16, 17, it can be seen that the words—'Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: signifies the same as let no man put it upon Jewish Sabbath was a shadow or type. Hence the you to observe a holy day, the new moon, the sabbath appropriateness of the words of Christ, as recorded in days, &c. It is evident we are not obligated to observe the stated meats, drinks, new moons, and holy and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take days, as the ancient Israelites observed them. And my yoke apon you, and learn of me, for I am meek the manner in which the word sabbath days—in Cono more obligation to observe the sabbath days of the This rest of the Christian is enjoyed as readily of Jews, than we are to observe their meats, drinks, new Monday, Tuesday, &c., as it is on Saturday or Sunday. And if any persons who profess to be Christian

day; but are there no evidences that the obligation to in favor of keeping one day in particular as a Sabobserve the seventh day of the week has been trans- bath, that the natures of mankind and of working beasts are not fitted to endure constant hard labor, or in other words, to work hard seven days in a week.

the 14th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans im- in each week. But if men are moderate in their laeemed all days alike; and that that apostle did not known to all men,-if we are temperate in all things, disapprove of their doing so.

D. In the Scriptures, Sunday is called the Lord's every day of the week. And from my own experikind and of beasts are better fitted to endure seven S No. I see no reason to doubt that it was called moderate, temperate days' work in a week, than they

seems improbable that he would have performed so great a work on that day.

S. Those persons who have thus been punished were not punished because that, in itself, it is wrong D. It appears that some of the first Christians met to work on Sunday; but they were punished because for religious worship on the first day of the week; they worked when they thought it was wrong to work. They had a mistaken, or false conscience, and S. It was necessary that each Church or Society they went against their conscience. Meat is whole on Sunday; they worked against their consciences.

D. What do you think of the law of New York idence, that we are obligated to observe Sunday as a which requires people to abstain from work on Sun-

out that Christians are not under the same obligations upholding it. And we are bound not to receive the commands of men for doctrine.

it ought to be, I will quote a provision of that Consti-D. Will you prove this last statement? It appears tution wich is in favor of allowing a free exercise of to me that if Christians are not under the law, it is religious belief. That provision is as follows:—'The

S. I do not know. I have never read it. D. Do you think it beneficial to the morals of co

portion of the professed Christians of our day do not S. No. I think it has a contrary effect. Because understand the tenets of the Christian religion, and enjoy its comforts, as they should. And I would add, thus to be observed, people who are thus taught, often that I see no reason to doubt, that there is as much get to doubting on the subject, and are tempted t need of a reformation now, as there was in the six- work against their consciences. And where people teenth century, in the days of Luther, Melancthon, get into a habit of violating their consciences in on Calvin, &c., when 'the Beast'-Popery-received a way, they are ape to do so in other ways. I consider it criminal for people to teach others that they ought

GOD'S COMMANDS-GOD'S DOINGS.

Allow me to say how much it rejoices me to se mandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.' abominations of the Jewish 'dispensation.' The wars It is evident that this new commandment was not in- of the Jews, and the severity of their code, are pretended to be added on to the ten that already existed. sented for Christian imitation. God governed them This idea is strengthened by the fact that a part of one of it is the same God who governs us. The goodness of as the new one. It inculcated love. It appears also, pestilence, storms, volcanoes, and famine, were then annulling of the commandment going before, for the questions his benevolence. Yet it is made a serious weakness and unprofitableness thereof. For the law question as to the wars of the Israelites, the murder

which we draw nigh unto God.' Do men know what they are writing about? Paul From the second and third chapters of Galatians, we speaks of some who were 'children,' and even 'babes

under the curse.' And from the 24th and 25th verses God's doings are quite as characteristic of the Divine of the same chapter it appears, that 'the law was our Will, and quite as much a pattern for us, as his com-

are no longer under a schoolmaster.' Which is as earthquakes, volcanoes, famines, and the like? Ah, much as to say: the law is a schoolmaster to bring us that's the question. In one sense he did, in another to Christ; but after we get to Christ, or become sense he did not. In one sense, I suppose, God does Christians, we are no longer under the law, which every thing. Horrible doctrine! Not only earth of the Galatians observed certain days, and the suctext, and no matter about the author's name, so long ceeding verse implies that St. Paul disapproved of their as it's inspired? Here it is, 'Since much evil exdoing so. The third verse of the fifth chapter of ists, which we are certain the Divine Being did not ans implies that Christians are not under obli- will, it cannot be said with truth that "whatever is, is law.' And the succeeding verse shows that 'Christ altogether; and as the whole is so overruled as to be has become of no effect unto you, whoseever of you productive in the end of the greatest possible degree are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace.' of good, we may say with the utmost confidence, that

to every one that believeth.' There is also a passage best? But what shall we do with our earthquakes, in the fifth chapter of 2d Corinthians, which tends to pestilence, &c.? Is war—is murder good? But is not show that Christians are not under the same dispen- the earthquake a wholesale murderer? New stop. sation that the ancient Jews were under. This pas-page is the 17th verse, and is as follows:— Therefore, did he do it? Then he might as well have co Did God produce that earthquake? did he will it? if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old ed it. And supposing the earth, air, fire and water to

things are passed away; behold, all things are become | be intelligent beings, he might as well have said- | posed, not with Jewish wars and fightings, though

there is no difference in an argument of this kind con-terning character. Now, the reader will please to do a little of his own thinking. If he concludes that God killed by an earthquake, then it would be safe all; as he commanded one, so he commanded the for him to conclude that God killed by war. If the other; but he didn't command either, in the sense of men have been in the other. I suppose that God has language. Many are now impressed, and are 'moved control over the whole universe, physical and mental. But, mind! if he concludes that God did sor kill by the earthquake, then he may as well conclude that he Nature, or the whole Infinite Mind, which is the great did not kill by the war. He may take his choice. interior and Mental Nature, speaks as a separate exist And whichsoever he chooses, he will perceive that ence. God is in all and connected with all. Sometimes there is no other alternative; he must be on one side the angels speak, impress, and direct; the 'angel o or the other; he must either believe that God killed the Lord' did of old. both by the earthquake and the war, or by neither. Both parties in this controversy must thus be reduced to consistency. This is an important point gained first.

But now the question is, Did God kill by either?

and if he did, some did he kill? I say, men are yet children and babes in God. The Divine Mind is generally conceived of as a disembodied Essence outside the universe, or having no natural connection with it, and who looks on and commands as an earthly father or governor would command his son or his subject. seated on an imaginary throne, and issuing his comand does what we call evil, and we, in our distance from the occurrence, and non-consideration of the conditions and circumstances, pronounce upon it hastily and unphilosphically.

The fact is, as before said, every thing, considered as to its finale, is for the best. If we deny this doctrine, we deny the infinite benevolence of Deity. This is the doctrine of the Bible, and to those who do not acknowledge the Bible, it is the doctrine of Reason. And now, with a right conception of the Great Mind of earthquakes, pestilence, and famine, in the same category of natural or providential occurrences-no mat which. That they will end in good, the great eternal good is witness and pledge. There is no God but Good. The word is a contraction of that term. The Divine Love and the Divine Wisdom are operative through all Nature, and

See with equal eve, as God of all.

A hero perish, or a sparrow fall.

If plagues or earthquakes break not Heaven's design,
Why then a Borgia or a Cataline?
Who knows but Ho whose hand the lightning forms, Who heaves old Ocean, and who wings the storms, Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind, Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind?

quences. They have that opposition now. There is a positive and negative, attraction and repulsion, through all Nature, and by suitable guardians of the public peace, the very elements, held in abeyance, opposed and regulated, in their mutual forces, attracted and repelled, associating and dispersing, are kept subservient to the general good. God takes care of that by his own agencies there, and among the individuals concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned; and no doubt, by a law of progression, a concerned in the right breast.

After she had fallen, he attacked Marks until he had killed him. He then stabled himself in the breast.

After she had fallen, he attacked Marks until he right breast.

After she had fallen, he attacked Marks until he right breast.

After she had fallen, he attacked Marks until he right breast.

After she had fallen, he attacked Marks until he right breast.

After she had fallen, he attacked Marks until he right breast. exist in the physical creation than now can exist. We-Heaven save the mark-are not the only reformers. Think the comets, and the postilence, and the

higher and higher perfection.

very present good in our existing state. No doubt. too, when the time comes, we shall have it! perhaps

But the question is-mark it-Are we justified in and in the right place-allow me to say, rather, at the best time and in the best place, for the then universally sibility? And yet none of us would undertake to say that Nature does not require these things in her present state. Nay, philosophy and science have long since decided that they are just what we need. Storms and tempests purify and harmonize the elements, restoring the proper equilibrium; pestilence is necessary to prevent a worse evil, and to stir us up to find out the beautiful laws of Nature, that we may reap to the beautiful laws of Nature, that we may reap to the beautiful laws of Nature, that we may reap to the beautiful laws of Nature, that we may reap to the search wast be broken. sibility? And yet none of us would undertake to say their benefits; the crust of the earth must be broken

is required always—that Nature never progresses—that, because God is unchangeable, conditions and circumstances are too—or they would seem to reason in this way—rather, do not reason at all, but go by a in this way—rather, do not reason at all, but go by a in this way—rather, do not reason at all, but go by a condition of what God did in Nature once,

to do or justify the same things now. Times have altered. Conditions have changed.

Very bad disasters fell out among men in the olden time; and in the early periods of the earth's history, classes, and 18,000 are paupers. time; and in the early periods of the earth's history, very tempestuous occurrences. The Great Mind of Universal Nature has wrought through all, and is working, and will work, till peace and serenity reign throughout the universal heavens, and the kingdoms of our Lord the marriage of James F Hodges, printer, employed in the office of that paper and Tuesday's Beacon announces his death, on Sunday night, by an affection of the heart. and of his Christ. In the moral world, men frequently mean it unto evil, God means it unto good. They burnt on Saturday morning last. An oldliady and a German servant were burned to death; the former servant were burned to death; the former carthquake same, but it would be served to be serv arthquake came, but it wasn't the earthquake alone, it was the condition of things which produced it. Much charity should we have even for the worst of men. Christ pitied them: Christ pitied them: Christ pitied them: Christ pitied them: men. Christ pitied them; Christ denounced them.
Our work should be to associate them aright—to har-

'Assemble, O elements! for of the cities of these people, ye shall save nothing that breatheth; but ye shall save nothing that breatheth; but ye shall utterly destroy them; namely, the Hitties, and the Amorites, the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites, as the Lord thy God hath remarked row.' rommanded you.'

I say, betwirt the doing and the command of God, from what it does now. Moral nature has progressed elements were his instruments in the one case, then popular theology. The old Book misleads by its old

It is not, however, my purpose to speak here par ticularly of the command of God. I say, so far as character is concerned, doing is quite sufficient. Nov God did not do-did not destroy the Canaanites, or go to war,' (Heaven save the mark,) only in the sense that 'plagues and earthquakes' are permitted in th Divine Providence. Call you this designing ! It doesn't make much difference in the eternal God. God Is. He has neither beginning nor end-neither foreknowledge not afterknowledge. Still, speaking Not being himself connected with the very being of after the manner of men, we may more appropriately all things, the embodied Essence or Spirit of Nature, say, God permits certain evils, rather than designs Soul of the Universe, literally 'All in All,' Spirit of them. The end determined and sought is good-only all Matter, the Great Mind of Universal Nature, he is good. What we call evils, and are evils, for the time must be overruled for good at last. But while they mands and accomplishing his doings, as an earthly king would issue orders to his subjects and armies. It is our business to oppose them, to make war upon them; not because the Infinite Mind of Nature did of old, but because God commands us to do it now-commands us by his spirit and by his word everywhere. Neither have we any right to do now what He did of old, or because he did it. His ministers then were faithful to his work. Horrible loctrine -away then to the winds and to the carth quakes! Are they not all His ministers?

Let us be faithful to our work in exposing and or posing these huge evils, but be no more babes in God Let us know something of what God is, and how he commands, and how he works; and to this purpose Universal Nature, we must just class wars, slavery, let us be duly impressed with the truth of that very densed, forcible, and inspired couplet -

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.' W. M. F.

WISCELL ANDOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mysterious Murder. Yesterday afternoon, abo 20 clock, the neighborhood of Walnut street, which has remained partially quiet since the murder of Mrs. Hays by her husband, was again the scene of a tragedy, in which two men, named Francis Geiger and Frederick William Marks, both Germans, were killed, Who heaves old Ocean, and who wings the storms, Pours fierce ambition in a Caesar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind?

Account for moral as for natural things;
Why charge we Heaven in those, in these aequit? In both, to reason right, is to submit.

Yes, but not to submit in a sense to justify moral inaction, or opposition to them. If we had a connection sufficient with the elements, we should do rightlife and happiness—in endeavoring at least to mitigate their rage, and prevent their present evil consequences. They have that opposition now. There is a positive and negative, attraction and repulsion, through

More TREASURE FINDING. All the world seem now to be stumbling on precious metals. Norway is following close upon the heels of California. We learn from the Official Gazette of Stockholm, that on be permitted? They must fulfil their cycle, at least, and be advanced to a still higher order, before another such state of things can exist. No doubt, new learn from the Omeia Oractic of Detections, that the benefit of the Omeia Constitution of the Om creations are constantly going on, but the present ones, physical and mental, are destined to progress to higher and higher perfection.

Is not the moral world a part of Nature? Can God go counter to his established laws, spiritual and material, and introduce a new state of things at once? Is it even desirable, under the present constitution? I do not mean the constitution of the United States, but the constitution of Nature. No doubt, the constitution of the United States would admit of several improvements immediately, without deranging or collapsing the system! No doubt, a convulsion, or some alight shock of an earthquake, would be perhaps a light shock of an earthquake, would be perhaps as the Wires. One frosty morning last week, the plate layers on the Whitehaven junction railway found no less than 70 larks lying dead beneath the telegraph wires, between Workington and Maryport. The same day, Mr. Foster, inspector of the line, found seventeen larks between Harrington and Workington. The heads of many of the birds were cut off, and their bodies otherwise mangled. Sea birds and different kinds of game have also occasionally been found dead, having probably come in contact with the invisible wires at night, when in full flight.—[Carlisle Journal.] Is not the moral world a part of Nature? Can God Destruction OF LARKS BY THE TELEGRAPH

What is this? The St. Louis Union asserts that a Mr. Philip S. Lanham, a gentleman extensively known in that city, had for more than a year labored under an affection of the spine, and for the last five months he had been confined to his bed without the going back three or four thousand years, among the Israelites, and trying to get up their earthquakes: God sent them—mind what I say—God sent them when demanded by their case. Convulsions in the moral world are analogous to convulsions in the physical world. They take place just at the right time, and in the right place—allow me to say, rather, at the

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon, th existing conditions and circumstances. It is not for us to say always what the best time and place and thing are. We have not the omniscient eye. Would any of us produce an earthquake, or the cholera, if we could, any where? Who would take the responsibility? And yet none of us would undertake to say

their benefits; the crust of the earth must be broken when vent is required, though towns and cities perish in the ruins. But the reformers are always about!

Are there not moral elements—moral laws—a moral universe? Does not the same God rule? But the folly of modern theologians and their followers is, to suppose that the kind of disturbances required once is required always—that Nature power progressions.

In 1843 the total number of lunatics in England

men. Christ pitted them; Christ denounced them.
Our work should be to associate them aright—to harmonize all their interests. Crime then will be without its occasion. Crime now, however, must be op-

DISAPPEARANCE OF LOT'S WIFE. Singapore, Aug. 17. It is our duty to chronicle this week the disappearance of the well known mass of rock situated on the Singapore side of the western entrance to New Harbor, called by the natives Batu Belayir, and by Europeans Lot's Wife. This rock, which was composed of a mass of very hard conglomerate, partially chrystallized, has been known to navigators in the Straits for many hundred years, and we believe figures upon old charts engraved upwards of 200 years ago.

FATAL ACCIDENT. The telegraph announces the death of a man by the name of Skimmons, of West Troy, on Saturday afternoon, who was killed in Albany, on the railroad track. His horse took fright, and

DEATH OF FRANCIS DE VICO. The scientific world will regret to hear of the sudden and unexpected death of the celebrated and learned Jesuit astronomer, Francis De Vico, who died in England on the 15th ultimo, whither he went on business connected with

DIMENSE EXPORTATION OF CHEESE. Last Friday, one house in this city cleared at the custom house for Europe, 16,319 boxes and 287 casks of cheese, weighing 982,445 pounds, and valued at \$68,841. This is an immense shipment for one day, and by one house.—[N. Y. Express.

A QUEER FISH. Mr. E. A. Johnson, of Nahant, while fishing for codfish, about ten miles to the east-ward of that peninsula, captured a huge monster of the finny tribe, called Nurse Fish, or Steeper. It meas-ured over ten feet in length, and weighed about one thousand pounds. SLAVERY IN BRAZIL. By a decision of one of the

Municipal Judges of Rio, one hundred and ten Afri-cans, taken in a slaver off the island of Santa Barbara, were set at liberty on the 4th of November. The joy were set at liberty on the 4th of November. The joy of the poor negroes at being liberated from confinement cannot be expressed. This is almost the first instance where Africans have been set at liberty by the Brazilian government. Nor would it probably have happened in this instance but for fear of complaint from the American Minister.—[New York Sun.

Neoro Stealing. On Tuesday night last, a man by the name of Richard Flannegan was caught in the act of stealing three negro slaves, a man and two women, belonging to this place. He had hired two hacks, put the slaves into them, and attempted to cross the bridge about 12 o'clock at night. He was stopped and committed to jail.—[Nashville Whig.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A little boy, about 5 years old, on of Mr. Charles P. Herrick, was run over by team on Monday morning, in Lowell, and killed.

Found Drad. The body of Jacob Laffiter, aged 40, was found lying near the Tremont road, on Monda, night. He was intemperate, and supposed to have perished in the late snow storm.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20. The cholera is increasing in New New Orleans rapidly. There have been, so far, many deaths, and new cases multiply daily.

In the third volume of the Mining Journal, p. 331, In the third volume of the Mining Journal, p. 331, we have the following statement of the produce of the precious metals:— In 40 years, from 1790 to 1830, Mexico produced £6,433,453 sterling of gold, and £139,818,032 of silver: Buenos Ayres £4,024,895 of gold, and £27,182,673 of silver. Total £,188,000,000 sterling, or £47,000,000 sterling per annum.

Miss Dix is petitioning the North Carolina Legisla-ture to endow a Lunatic Asylum, and with so much success, that a joint committee has reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to the purpose.

On Saturday, as a six horse team, belonging to Mr. Whipple, was crossing the railroad in Tewksbury, the train ran over the horses, killing three of them.

Julia Ogden, an aged colored woman, was burnt to death in New York on Saturday afternoon. Her The canal bost William Farnham, of Westport,

sunk while crossing Lake Champlain on the 10th ult., and three persons—Carlos Clark, John Kingsman, and Henry Haven—were drowned. Mrs. Cadet, a bed-ridden widow lady, was burned with its inmates on Sunday morning, and a man who rushed in to rescue her, also perished in the flames. A man is under arrest on suspicion of having fired the

Rev. Charles Brooks of Boston has invented a mode of ringing all the bells of that place at the same time; another to give fire slarms in every part of a city at the same instant.

Rev. Mr. White, late pastor of the Pughtown congregation, in Brooke county, Va., recently ented suicide by hanging himself in a barn.

Dr. Parker, the missionary at China, estimates the loss of life by the late typhoon in the Chinese seas, at 20,000. The report of the murder of Rev. Daniel Ba-ker, a Presbyterian missionary in Texas, by the Cam-manche Indians, proves to be unfounded.

A stemmboat explosion took place near Madison, ma, on the 17th ult. Ten persons were severely scalded.

The Sabbath Question.

DROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention held at the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Theodore Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Ancester Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; to-gether with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the religious press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Malanethon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; 2 00 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procuroa copy of this pamphlet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, and also at 21 Cornhill.

GRANDIN & DUDLEY. Surgeon Dentists, No. 238 Washington St., : : BOSTON.

TEETH FILLED AND WARRANTED.

EXTRACT of a letter from Dr. Crocker to Dr.

'The other day, I operated on a man's teeth, for whom you filled some teeth, he said, about fourteen years since. They are as perfect as they were the hour you left them.'

The new method of inserting teeth, invented and practised by Drs. Grandin & Dudley, 238 Washington street, meets with universal favor. We have seen a street, meets with universal favor. We have seen a lady who says Dr. Grandin filled teeth for her 12 or 13 years ago. They are perfectly good yet.—Boston December 15.

WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO. HAVE removed from No. 20 to No. 24 Cornhill, and have on hand a large stock of all the SCHOOL BOOKS in general use, which, together with a gen-eral assortment of STATIONERY and other articles, eral assortment of STATIONER1 and country in their line, they offer to booksellers and country merchants and others, who buy to sell again, at the lowest market prices. JUST PUBLISHED.

'The Timbrel,' a new collection of sacred music, by B. F. Baker and L. B. Woodbury, for choirs, con-gregations and singing schools.

HOME FOR REFORMERS. THE subscriber having removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 2 1-2 Central Court, will be nest happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform at reasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Fredom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and happy home.

137 Central Court opens at 238 Washington st. Central Court opens at 238 Washington st. JOHN M. SPEAR.

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